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ANNUAL REPORT

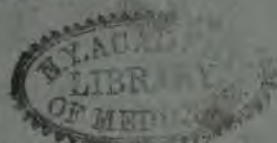
OF THE

CITY INSPECTOR,

OF THE NUMBER OF

DEATHS AND INTERMENTS

IN THE



CITY OF NEW YORK,

DURING THE YEAR 1852.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

DOCUMENT No. 5.—FEBRUARY 7, 1853.

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1853.

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DOCUMENT No. 5.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FEBRUARY 7, 1853.

The Annual Report of the City Inspector was presented, and directed to be printed and placed on file.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
New York, January, 1853.

To the Honorable the Common Council :

The provisions of "An Ordinance organizing the Departments of the Municipal Government of the city of New York," section 398, render it incumbent on me to transmit to you the usual annual report, comprising the whole number of deaths in the city and county, during the preceding year, with the sexes, ages, color and diseases of the persons so dying, as obtained from the certificates of death; and in pursuance thereof, I respectfully submit the following tables, statements, comparative estimates and suggestions, forming the material of the report for the year 1852.

The subjects embraced are thus arranged, giving both a detailed and summary representation of all relevant matter and information obtained and recorded in this office :

First.—A statement of the total number of deaths reported to this department during the year—*still-born, premature births, casualties, and other like* causes, viewed exceptionally, with the proportion of sexes, colors, &c.

Second.—The returns of the year, so arranged as to show the number of deaths in each month, and also the proportion of males, females, adults and children.

Third.—A table exhibiting the number of *still-born*, of either sex, as reported during each month of the year.

Fourth.—A table showing the places of nativity of the deceased.

Fifth.—A statement of the number of deaths at the several public institutions.

Sixth.—Monthly returns, arranged in tabular form, exhibiting the number of deaths, their causes, with the sexes and ages of the persons deceased.

Seventh.—A table showing, at a view, the whole number of deaths from various causes during each month of the year.

Eighth.—Recapitulation of the total monthly returns of deaths for the year, with the sexes and ages.

Ninth.—Remarks and tables of comparison with previous years, &c., &c., forming a review of the statistics presented.

Tenth.—Meteorological Register for the year.

Eleventh.—A table showing the immigration into this city during the year, arranged in monthly divisions, with the country from which it occurred, stated.

I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The total number of deaths reported to this department, for interment, during the year 1852, is 21,601

Deducting the number of <i>still-born</i> and those who died from <i>premature birth</i>	1,630	
From malformation.....	57	
“ old age.....	160	1,847

We have the number of deaths actually occurring from disease and casualties.....	19,754
--	--------

If a further deduction be made of the number of deaths from <i>casualty</i> , such as <i>suicide</i> , <i>drowning</i> , <i>murder</i> , &c., amounting, in all, to.....	640
--	-----

The remainder will show the total number of deaths from <i>disease</i> alone, to be.....	19,114
--	--------

The whole number of whites reported is.	21,016	
“ “ “ “ blacks “ “	585	21,601

The sub-divisions of the total are thus stated :

The number of male adults is.....	4,570
“ “ children.....	7,289

Total males.....	11,859
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The number of female adults is.....	4,085
“ “ children.....	5,657

Total females.....	9,742
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The total number of adults is.....	8,655	
“ “ “ children.....	12,946	21,601

II.

MONTHLY RETURNS.

The number of deaths reported in the month of JANUARY, 1852, was 1,914, viz :

Men.....	391	} Adults.....	785
Women.....	394		
Boys.....	691	} Children....	1,129
Girls.....	438		
<hr/>			
Total.....	1,914		

In the month of FEBRUARY, 1852, 1,718, viz :

Men.....	383	} Adults.....	709
Women.....	326		
Boys.....	582	} Children....	1,009
Girls.....	427		
<hr/>			
Total.....	1,718		

In the month of MARCH, 1852, 1,897, viz :

Men.....	410	} Adults.....	796
Women.....	386		
Boys.....	627	} Children....	1,101
Girls.....	474		
<hr/>			
Total.....	1,897		

In the month of APRIL, 1852, 1,586, viz :

Men.....	376	} Adults.....	705
Women.....	329		
Boys.....	522	} Children....	881
Girls.....	359		
<hr/>			
Total.....	1,586		

In the month of MAY, 1852, 1,550, viz :

Men.....	395	} Adults.....	690
Women.....	295		
Boys.....	502	} Children....	860
Girls.....	358		
Total.....	1,550		

In the month of JUNE, 1852, 1,558, viz :

Men.....	268	} Adults.....	480
Women.....	212		
Boys.....	619	} Children....	1,078
Girls.....	459		
Total.....	1,558		

In the month of JULY, 1852, 2,193, viz :

Men.....	350	} Adults.....	641
Women.....	291		
Boys.....	842	} Children....	1,552
Girls.....	710		
Total.....	2,193		

In the month of AUGUST, 1852, 2,425, viz :

Men.....	486	} Adults.....	909
Women.....	423		
Boys.....	821	} Children....	1,516
Girls.....	695		
Total.....	2,425		

In the month of ~~SEPTEMBER~~, 1852, 2,081, viz :

Men.....	479	} Adults.....	928
Women.....	449		
Boys.....	615	} Children....	1,153
Girls.....	538		
Total.....	2,081		

In the month of OCTOBER, 1852, 1,586, viz :

Men.....	368	} Adults.....	718
Women.....	350		
Boys.....	475	} Children....	868
Girls.....	393		
Total.....	1,586		

In the month of NOVEMBER, 1852, 1,427, viz :

Men.....	317	} Adults.....	597
Women.....	280		
Boys.....	469	} Children....	830
Girls.....	361		
	1,427		

In the month of DECEMBER, 1852, 1,666, viz :

Men.....	347	} Adults.....	697
Women.....	350		
Boys.....	524	} Children....	969
Girls.....	445		
Total.....	1,666		

III.

TABLE

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STILL-BORN, AS OBTAINED FROM
THE CERTIFICATES DURING THE YEAR.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
January.....	67	58	125
February.....	70	57	127
March.....	65	53	118
April.....	63	53	116
May.....	57	45	102
June.....	70	58	128
July.....	69	57	126
August.....	60	52	112
September.....	54	50	104
October.....	64	50	114
November.....	58	56	114
December.....	64	55	119
Total.....	761	644	1405

IV.

PLACES OF NATIVITY OF THE DECEASED.

United States.....	14,952
Ireland.....	4,135
England.....	541
Scotland.....	194
Wales.....	30
Germany.....	1,265
France.....	87
Holland.....	18
Denmark.....	8
Sweden.....	15
Austria.....	8
Switzerland.....	28
Spain.....	5
Italy.....	14
Prussia.....	25
British America.....	69
West Indies.....	23
South America.....	6
Africa.....	1
Portugal.....	8
Poland.....	10
Belgium.....	7
Norway.....	5
Russia.....	5
Unknown.....	157
Total.....	21,601

V.

A STATEMENT

OF THE NUMBER OF DEATHS AT VARIOUS PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Bellevue Hospital.....	637
Penitentiary " Blackwell's Island.....	108
Small Pox " ".....	20
Lunatic Asylum ".....	108
Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island.....	1466
Nursery " Randall's ".....	131
New York ".....	331
City Prison.....	24
House of Refuge.....	3
Colored Home.....	118
" Orphan Asylum.....	17
Alms House.....	159
Bloomington Asylum for Insane.....	9
Lying-in Asylum.....	6
	<hr/>
	3137

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—JANUARY.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One year and under	1—2
Abscess	4	3	1	1	....
Aneurism.....	1	1	....	....	....
Apoplexy.....	61	31	30	9	4
Asphyxia.....	4	3	1	....	....
Asthma.....	6	3	3	1	....
Atrophia.....	14	10	4	6	4
Angina.....	4	1	3	2	....
Bleeding.....	4	1	3	2	....
“ from Stomach.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ from Lungs.....	2	2	....	....	....
Burned or Scalded.....	14	4	7	1	2
Bronchitis.....	15	10	5	5	3
Cancer of Womb.....	1	....	1	....	....
Caries.....	1	1	....	....	....
Cancer.....	7	3	4	....	....
Cancrum Oris.....	2	1	1	....	....
Catarrh.....	1	....	1	1	....
Casualties.....	14	10	4	....	....
Cholera Infantum.....	2	2	....	2	....
“ Morbus.....	1	1	....	....	....
Colic.....	3	2	1	1	....
Consumption.....	245	142	103	9	5
Convulsions.....	137	86	51	95	20
Croup.....	72	46	26	14	19
Congestion.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ of Lungs.....	27	17	10	5	5
Concussion.....	....	....	....	....	....
Constipation.....	2	1	1	1	1
Cyanosis.....	3	....	3	2	....
Cyrrhosis.....	2	1	1	....	....
Debility.....	40	26	14	20	2
Delirium Tremens.....	10	9	1	....	....
Diabetes.....	1	1	....	....	....
Diarrhoea.....	23	16	7	3	1
Drinking Cold Water.....	....	....	....	....	....
Dropsy.....	48	20	28	....	3
“ in the Head.....	64	46	18	23	13
“ in the Chest.....	11	7	4	....	....
“ in the Heart.....	1	1	....	....	....
“ in the Bowels.....	....	....	....	....	....

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—JANUARY.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One year and under	1—2
Drowned.....	3	3	...	...	...
Dysentery.....	33	22	11	4	3
Dyspepsia.....	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy.....	4	2	2	1	...
Erysipelas.....	28	14	14	11	...
Eruption.....	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure.....	4	3	1	...	...
Fracture of Skull.....	2	1	1	...	...
Fever.....	18	9	9	2	2
Fever, Bilious.....	1	1	...	...	...
“ Intermittent.....	1	1	...	...	...
“ Inflammatory.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ Puerperal.....	28	...	28	...	...
“ Remittent.....	6	3	3	1	...
“ Scarlet.....	120	49	71	12	28
“ Typhoid.....	8	6	2	...	1
“ Typhus.....	82	50	32	...	1
“ Congestive.....	3	2	1	...	...
“ Nervous.....	4	2	2	...	...
Heart, Disease of.....	30	17	13	...	2
Hip Disease.....	...	...	...	...	...
Hooping Cough.....	25	18	7	12	4
Hydrophobia.....	...	...	...	...	...
Inanition.....	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza.....	2	1	1	...	1
Inflammation.....	4	3	1	...	...
“ of Bladder.....	2	2	...	1	...
“ of Brain.....	43	28	15	12	5
“ of Bowels.....	32	15	16	4	5
“ of Chest.....	2	1	1	...	1
“ of Heart.....	2	1	1	...	...
“ of Spleen.....	1	...	1	1	...
“ of Lungs.....	136	78	58	35	20
“ of Pericardium.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ of Stomach.....	10	3	7	2	2
“ of Throat.....	7	4	3	3	1
“ of Womb.....	1	...	1	...	...
“ of Liver.....	10	5	5	1	...
“ of Knee.....	1	...	1	...	...
Insanity.....	...	...	...	...	...

THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1852.

2-5	6-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unk own
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	...	2	6	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	9
...
...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	1	1	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	1
...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	6	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	3	18	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	20	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	7	4	31	15	16	2	2	...	...	...	1
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	3	4	3	6	3	3	2	...	...	1
...
6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
4	3	3	3	6	1	2	2	1	...	...	1
7	...	...	7	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	8	6	10	9	13	5	6	4	1	...	3
...
1	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—JANUARY.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1-2
Intemperance.....	2	2	...	...	...
Intussusception of Intestines.....	1	1	...	...	...
Jaundice.....	2	1	1	1	1
Killed or Murdered.....	1	1	...	...	...
Lues Venerea.....	4	2	2	3	...
Malformation.....	3	3	...	3	...
Marasmus.....	72	46	26	29	14
Measles.....	21	2	13	4	5
Mortification.....	3	2	1	...	...
Neuralgia.....	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age.....	19	5	14	...	...
Palsy.....	12	4	8	...	...
Poison.....	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth.....	21	14	7	21	...
Pleurisy.....	5	2	3	...	1
Rupture of Intestines.....	1	1	...	...	...
Rheumatism.....	5	3	2	...	...
Rupture.....	3	1	2	1	...
" of Womb.....	1	...	1	...	...
Scrofula.....	7	5	2	1	2
Small Pox.....	41	18	23	9	7
Spinal Disease.....	7	5	2	2	...
Sprue.....	2	1	1	2	...
Still Born.....	125	67	58	...	...
Suicide.....	4	4	...	...	...
Suffocation.....	4	4	...	...	1
Strangulation.....	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy.....	...	...	...	...	...
Teething.....	11	3	8	4	7
Tetanus.....	1	...	1	...	...
Tumor.....	1	...	1	...	...
Ulceration of Intestines.....	2	1	1	...	1
" of Larynx.....	1	1	...	...	...
" of Stomach.....	1	...	1	...	...
" of Throat.....	3	2	1	...	...
" of Womb.....	1	...	1	...	...
Unknown.....	26	18	8	6	1
Varioloid.....	4	...	4	...	1
Total.....	1914	1077	837	391	198

THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
15	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	5
4	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	12	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	5	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
266	105	77	201	176	132	71	62	41	18	4	47

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—FEBRUARY.	TOTAL	Males	Females	One Year and under	1—2
Abscess.....	7	3	4	1	....
Aneurism.....	....	....	....	....	....
Apoplexy.....	55	31	24	14	3
Asphyxia.....	1	1	....	1	....
Asthma.....	....	....	....	....	....
Atrophia.....	8	7	1	5	1
Angina.....	....	....	....	....	....
Bleeding from Womb.....	1	....	1	....	....
Bleeding.....	4	1	3	1	....
“ from Stomach.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ from Lungs.....	2	2	....	....	....
Burned or Scalded.....	9	3	6	....	2
Bronchitis.....	43	25	18	20	3
Cancer of Womb.....	1	....	1	....	....
Caries.....	2	2	....	....	....
Cancer.....	8	6	2	....	....
Cancrum Oris.....	1	1	....	....	....
Catarrh.....	2	2	....	1	....
Casualties.....	11	9	2	2	....
Cholera Infantum.....	1	1	....	....	....
“ Morbus.....	1	1	....	1	....
Colic.....	3	3	....	....	....
Consumption.....	233	117	116	5	1
Convulsions.....	126	86	40	67	34
Croup.....	68	38	33	21	17
Congestion.....	1	....	1	1	....
“ of Lungs.....	18	10	8	10	1
Concussion.....	1	1	....	1	....
Constipation.....	2	1	1	2	....
Cyanosis.....	5	3	2	5	....
Cyrrhosis.....	2	2	....	....	....
Debility.....	51	29	22	23	1
Delirium Tremens.....	5	4	1	....	....
Diabetes.....	1	1	....	....	....
Diarrhœa.....	16	9	7	3	5
Drinking Cold Water.....	....	....	....	....	....
Dropsy.....	45	18	27	1	1
“ in the Head.....	70	32	38	31	21
“ in the Chest.....	6	4	2	....	....
“ in the Bowels.....	....	....	....	....	....

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
....	....	....	1	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	....
3	4	2	4	6	12	4	1	1	1	....	....
....
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	2	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	1	4	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
....
....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	7	18	69	67	30	18	10	4	1	....	1
16	5	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
28	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	....	1	3	6	3	4	4	3	1	....
....	....	....	1	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	1	....	1	2	1	2	....	....	....
7	5	2	7	3	6	4	5	4	....	....	....
15	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—FEBRUARY.	TOTAL	Males	Females	One Year and under	1-2
Drowned.....	4	4	...	...	...
Dysentery.....	27	13	14	8	6
Dyspepsia.....	3	3	...	1	2
Epilepsy.....	2	...	2	...	...
Erysipelas.....	12	6	6	2	1
Eruption.....	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure.....	2	2	...	...	...
Fracture of Skull.....	3	3	...	...	...
Fever.....	17	6	11	1	2
Fever, Bilious.....	1	1	...	...	...
“ Intermittent.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ Inflammatory.....	1	...	1	...	...
“ Puerperal.....	15	...	15	...	...
“ Remittent.....	5	3	2	...	...
“ Scarlet.....	87	45	42	11	16
“ Typhoid.....	8	4	4	...	...
“ Typhus.....	90	58	32	1	2
“ Congestive.....	1	1	...	...	...
“ Hectic.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ Nervous.....	2	1	1	...	...
Gravel.....	...	...	...	...	...
Heart, Disease of.....	24	15	9	2	...
Hip Disease.....	1	...	1	...	...
Hooping Cough.....	13	9	4	5	5
Hyprophobia.....	...	...	...	...	...
Inanition.....	2	...	2	2	...
Influenza.....	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation.....	2	2	...	1	...
“ of Bladder.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ of Brain.....	34	20	14	7	5
“ of Bowels.....	41	17	24	9	5
“ of Chest.....	6	2	4	5	...
“ of Heart.....	3	2	1	...	1
“ of Kidneys.....	1	1	...	...	...
“ of Lungs.....	126	64	62	51	15
“ of Pericardium.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ of Stomach.....	3	...	3	1	...
“ of Throat.....	4	4	...	3	...
“ of Womb.....	4	...	4	...	...
“ of Liver.....	8	4	4	...	...

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—FEBRUARY.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1—9
Insanity	2	....	2	....	....
Intemperance .....	....	....	....	....	....
Jaundice	2	1	1	2	....
Killed or Murdered	2	....	2	1	1
Lues Venerea	6	5	1	1	....
Malformation	4	3	1	4	....
Marasmus	48	30	18	25	15
Measles	9	5	4	2	3
Mortification	4	....	4	....	....
Neuralgia .....	....	....	....	....	....
Old Age	12	7	5	....	....
Palsy	7	4	3	1	....
Poison .....	....	....	....	....	....
Premature Birth	19	15	4	19	....
Pleurisy	6	2	4	....	....
Rheumatism .....	....	....	....	....	....
Rupture	1	1	....	....	....
“ of Womb	2	....	1	....	....
Scrofula	10	4	6	2	3
Small Pox	47	26	21	16	5
Spinal Disease	2	1	1	1	....
Sprue	1	1	....	1	....
Still Born	127	70	57	....	....
Suicide	4	2	2	....	....
Suffocation	5	3	2	3	....
Teething	6	4	2	4	2
Tetanus	3	2	1	2	....
Tumor	2	2	....	....	....
Ulcers	1	....	1	....	....
Ulceration of Intestines	2	2	....	....	....
“ of Larynx .....	....	....	....	....	....
“ of Stomach .....	....	....	....	....	....
“ of Throat	3	2	1	....	1
“ of Lungs .....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown	13	7	6	6	....
Varioloid	1	....	1	....	....
White Swelling	1	....	1	....	....
Worms	1	1	....	....	....
Total	1718	943	775	416	179

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...
...
...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	5	3	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
210	88	57	173	165	110	81	52	40	20	2	3

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—MARCH.	TOTAL	Males.	Females.	One year and under	1—2
Abscess	5	3	2	1	....
Aneurism.....	2	2	....	....	....
Apoplexy.....	67	43	24	8	7
Asphyxia.....	2	....	2	2	....
Asthma.....	11	5	6	....	1
Atrophia.....	7	5	2	4	2
Angina.....	10	6	4	1	1
Bleeding from Womb.....	1	....	1	....	....
Bleeding.....	5	3	2	1	....
" from Stomach.....	3	1	2	1	....
" from Lungs.....	2	2	....	....	....
Burned or Scalded.....	9	5	4	2	1
Bronchitis	33	20	13	7	6
Cancer of Womb.....	3	....	3	....	....
Caries.....	2	....	2	....	....
Cancer.....	7	2	5	....	....
Catarrh.....	2	2	....	1	....
Casualties.....	7	6	1	....	....
Cholera Infantum.....	5	5	....	1	3
" Morbis.....	3	1	2	1	....
Colic.....	2	1	1	....	....
Consumption.....	235	109	126	6	6
Convulsions.....	149	71	78	99	23
Croup.....	45	23	22	10	10
Congestion	2	1	1	1	....
" of Lungs.....	31	15	16	12	6
Concussion	1	1	....	....	....
Constipation.....	1	1	....	1	....
Cyanosis	1	....	1	....	....
Cyrrhosis.....	7	5	2	....	....
Debility.....	45	28	17	23	....
Delirium Tremens.....	9	7	2	....	....
Diabetes.....	....	....	....	....	....
Diarrhoea.....	23	15	8	6	5
Drinking Cold Water.....	....	....	....	....	....
Dropsy.....	43	24	19	3	1
" in the Head.....	105	65	40	31	35
" in the Chest.....	9	5	4	1	....
" in the Heart.....	2	1	1	....	....
" in the Bowels.....	....	....	....	....	....

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—MARCH.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One year and under	1—2
Drowned.....	4	4	....	....	....
Dysentery.....	30	15	15	5	9
Dyspepsia.....	1	....	1	....	....
Epilepsy.....	2	1	1	2	....
Erysipelas.....	22	12	10	11	1
Eruption.....	....	....	....	....	....
Exposure.....	1	....	1	1	....
Fracture.....	1	1	....	....	....
Fracture of Skull.....	3	3	....	....	....
Fever.....	14	9	5	1	2
Fever, Bilious.....	3	1	2	....	....
“ Inflammatory.....	1	....	1	....	....
“ Puerperal.....	13	....	13	....	....
“ Remittent.....	7	5	2	1	1
“ Scarlet.....	67	28	39	9	13
“ Typhoid.....	11	5	6	....	....
“ Typhus.....	91	52	39	2	....
“ Congestive.....	1	....	1	....	....
“ Hectic.....	1	1	....	....	....
“ Nervous.....	6	1	5	....	....
Heart, Disease of.....	35	13	22	3	....
Hip Disease.....	1	1	....	....	....
Hooping Cough.....	12	7	5	4	6
Hydrophobia.....	....	....	....	....	....
Hanged.....	1	1	....	....	....
Inanition.....	4	2	2	4	....
Influenza.....	....	....	....	....	....
Inflammation.....	1	....	1	1	....
“ of Bladder.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ of Brain.....	32	22	10	5	5
“ of Bowels.....	47	19	28	11	5
“ of Chest.....	1	1	....	1	....
“ of Heart.....	3	3	....	....	....
“ of Lungs.....	136	83	53	42	22
“ of Pericardium.....	1	1	....	....	....
“ of Stomach.....	14	7	7	3	3
“ of Throat.....	6	5	1	5	....
“ of Womb.....	2	....	2	....	....
“ of Liver.....	6	2	4	2	....
“ of Knee.....	....	....	....	....	....

MONTH OF MARCH, 1852.

6-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	9	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
6	7	21	25	12	9	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
3	7	5	3	3	3	1	4	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
9	2	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	1	7	5	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	4	12	12	4	6	3	4	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—MARCH.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1—2
Intemperance.....	6	3	3	....	....
Jaundice	2	....	2	1	....
Killed or Murdered.....	2	1	1	....	....
Lues Venerea.....	1	1	....	....	....
Malformation	3	2	1	3	....
Marasmus.....	62	35	27	31	15
Measles	17	6	11	2	5
Mortification	2	1	1	1	....
Neuralgia.....	2	1	1	....	....
Old Age.....	19	7	12	....	....
Palsy	16	13	3	1	....
Poison.....	4	2	2	1	....
Premature Birth.....	20	13	7	20	....
Pleurisy	3	2	1	1	....
Phlebitis	1	....	1	....	....
Rupture of Intestines.....	....	....	....	....	....
Rheumatism.....	3	1	2	....	....
Rupture.....	1	....	1	....	....
Scrofula.....	13	8	5	4	3
Small Pox.....	59	34	25	28	4
Spinal Disease.....	2	....	2	....	....
Sprue.....	4	....	4	4	....
Still Born.....	118	65	53	....	....
Suicide.....	2	2	....	....	....
Suffocation.....	4	2	2	3	....
Strangulation.....	....	....	....	....	....
Teething	13	8	5	7	5
Tetanus.....	2	1	1	....	....
Tumor	1	1	....	....	1
Ulcers.....	2	....	2	1	....
Ulceration of Intestines.....	1	1	....	....	....
“ of Larynx.....	1	1	....	....	....
“ of Stomach.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ of Throat.....	4	1	3	1	2
“ of Lungs.....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown.....	26	16	10	7	2
Varioloid.....	3	3	....	2	....
Worms.....	1	....	1	....	....
Total	1897	1019	878	454	216

THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
12	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
7	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...
...	1	1	...	...
...	2	5	5	6	...
...	5	2	3	2	1	2	...	...
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...
5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	7	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1
...
1
...
2	...	1	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	4
...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1
236	104	74	196	185	109	71	64	36	20	8	6

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—APRIL.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1-2
Abscess.....	6	2	4	....	....
Aneurism.....	2	2	....	....	....
Apoplexy.....	47	25	22	8	3
Asphyxia.....	....	....	....	....	....
Asthma.....	3	1	2	1	....
Atrophia.....	9	4	5	6	1
Angina.....	7	7	....	....	2
Bleeding from Womb.....	2	....	2	....	....
Bleeding.....	5	3	2	3	....
“ from Stomach.....	1	1	....	....	....
“ from Lungs.....	5	2	3	....	....
Burned or Scalded.....	2	1	1	....	....
Bronchitis.....	27	16	11	7	7
Cancer of Womb.....	....	....	....	....	....
Caries.....	....	....	....	....	....
Cancer.....	10	6	4	....	....
Catarrh.....	1	....	1	....	....
Casualties.....	10	10	....	....	....
Cholera Infantum.....	7	5	2	4	1
“ Morbus.....	2	1	1	....	....
Colic.....	7	2	5	2	....
Consumption.....	240	122	118	8	7
Convulsions.....	116	67	49	75	17
Croup.....	38	28	10	10	9
Congestion.....	3	2	1	....	1
“ of Lungs.....	30	21	9	9	4
Concussion.....	1	1	....	....	....
Constipation.....	1	....	1	....	1
Cyanosis.....	3	2	1	3	....
Cyrrhosis.....	4	3	1	....	....
Debility.....	29	18	11	17	1
Delirium Tremens.....	10	9	1	....	....
Diabetes.....	....	....	....	....	....
Diarrhœa.....	31	20	11	6	3
Drinking Cold Water.....	....	....	....	....	....
Dropsy.....	28	17	11	2	....
“ in the Head.....	68	39	29	23	19
“ in the Chest.....	6	3	3	....	....
“ in the Bowels.....	....	....	....	....	....
Drowned.....	10	10	....	....	....

THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
2	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
10	3	....	8	5	5	....	3	2	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	....	....	1	....	3	2	2	1	....	....	....
....
....	....	....	1	....	4	1	3	1	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
....	1	1	5	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	3	24	79	60	32	13	3	2	2	....	....
17	2	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	....	2	....	5	3	....	3	1	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....
....
....	1	....	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
1	1	....	1	....	2	3	1	2	....	....	....
....	....	1	1	5	2	....	1	....	....	....	....
....
4	3	2	3	3	3	2	....	....	2	....	....
....
4	1	....	4	3	3	3	4	4	....	....	....
22	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....
....
....	....	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	5

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—APRIL.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One year and under.	1—2
Dysentery	25	14	11	8	9
Dyspepsia .....	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	6	3	3	...	...
Erysipelas	16	8	8	6	3
Eruption .....	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure .....	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture .....	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture of Skull .....	...	...	...	...	...
Fever	14	8	6	1	...
Fever, Bilious.	1	...	1	...	...
“ Intermittent .....	...	...	...	...	...
“ Inflammatory	1	...	1	...	...
“ Puerperal	14	...	14	...	...
“ Remittent	4	1	3	...	...
“ Scarlet	58	30	28	8	14
“ Typhoid	7	6	1	...	1
“ Typhus	69	38	31	...	...
“ Congestive	3	3	...	...	...
“ Hectic .....	...	...	...	...	...
“ Nervous	3	1	2	...	...
Heart, Disease of	24	11	13	...	...
Hip Disease .....	...	...	...	...	...
Hooping Cough	7	4	3	5	...
Hydrophobia .....	...	...	...	...	...
Hanged .....	...	...	...	...	...
Inanition	4	3	1	2	...
Influenza .....	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation .....	...	...	...	...	...
“ of Bladder	2	2	...	...	...
“ of Brain	34	20	14	5	11
“ of Bowels	26	12	14	4	...
“ of Chest	3	1	2	2	...
“ of Heart	6	6	...	...	1
“ of Kidneys	4	3	1	...	...
“ of Lungs	107	63	44	37	9
“ of Stomach	6	5	1	...	...
“ of Throat	6	5	1	2	...
“ of Womb	3	...	3	...	...
“ of Liver	9	4	5	1	...
“ of Knee .....	...	...	...	...	...

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—APRIL.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1-2
Insanity	2	1	1	....	....
Intemperance	5	3	2	....	....
Intussusception of Intestines.....	3	1	2	1	1
Jaundice	3	3	....	2	....
Killed or Murdered.....	1	1	....	....	....
Lues Venerea	1	....	1	....	....
Malformation	2	2	....	2	....
Marasmus	69	39	30	26	19
Measles.....	22	12	10	6	8
Mortification.....	3	1	2	....	....
Neuralgia .....	....	....	....	....	....
Old Age.....	14	6	8	....	....
Palsy	11	6	5	....	....
Poison .....	....	....	....	....	....
Premature Birth.....	11	5	6	11	....
Pleurisy.....	....	....	....	....	....
Phlebitis	1	1	....	....	....
Rheumatism	7	1	6	....	....
Rupture.....	2	....	2	....	....
Scrofula.....	7	5	2	3	1
Small Pox.....	35	12	23	13	7
Spinal Disease.....	3	1	2	2	....
Sprue.....	1	....	1	1	....
Still Born.....	116	63	53	....	....
Suicide.....	2	2	....	....	....
Suffocation.....	2	....	2	1	....
St. Vitus' Dance.....	1	....	1	....	....
Teething	10	7	3	5	5
Tetanus	1	1	....	....	....
Tumor.....	1	....	1	....	....
Ulcers	2	1	1	....	....
Ulceration of Intestines.....	1	....	1	....	....
" of Womb.....	1	....	1	....	....
" of Stomach.....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown.....	13	5	8	5	5
Varioloid.....	....	....	....	....	....
White Swelling.....	....	....	....	....	....
Worms.....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	1586	880	706	343	166

THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	6	5	1	...
...	1	...	4	1	2	2	1	...	...
...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...
...
...
15	53	61	178	170	113	61	54	38	12	1	5

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—MAY.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One year and under	1—2
Abscess	6	5	1	1	....
Aneurism.....	3	2	1	....	....
Apoplexy.....	39	20	19	10	3
Asthma.....	4	2	2	....	....
Atrophia.....	8	5	3	2	4
Angina.....	2	1	1	....	....
Bleeding from Womb.....	1	....	1	....	....
Bleeding.....	7	5	2	2	....
“ from Stomach.....	1	....	1	....	....
“ from Lungs.....	3	2	1	....	....
Burned or Scalded.....	13	6	7	....	1
Bronchitis	22	10	12	6	2
Cancer of Womb.....	1	....	1	....	....
Caries.....	1	1	....	....	....
Cancer.....	2	2	....	....	....
Cholera.....	2	1	1	....	....
Casualties.....	22	20	2	....	....
Cholera Infantum.....	5	4	1	1	3
“ Morbus.....	7	2	5	....	1
Colic.....	5	2	3	2	1
Consumption.....	199	112	87	7	3
Convulsions.....	121	64	57	75	20
Croup.....	44	19	25	6	13
Congestion	1	1	....	....	....
“ of Lungs.....	18	12	6	5	4
Concussion	2	1	1	....	....
Constipation.....	....	....	....	....	....
Cyanosis.....	4	4	....	4	....
Catarrh.....	2	1	1	2	....
Cyrrhosis.....	....	....	....	....	....
Debility.....	44	21	23	18	2
Delirium Tremens.....	15	13	2	....	....
Diabetes.....	....	....	....	....	....
Diarrhoea.....	33	19	14	5	7
Drinking Cold Water.....	....	....	....	....	....
Dropsy.....	24	11	13	1	....
“ in the Head.....	68	36	32	25	18
“ in the Chest.....	7	2	5	....	2
“ in the Heart.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ in the Bowels.....	....	....	....	....	....

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—MAY.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1—2
Drowned.....	28	27	1	1	...
Dysentery.....	30	18	13	5	3
Dyspepsia.....	...	...	...	...	...
Fistula.....	1	1	...	...	...
Epilepsy.....	6	4	2	...	...
Erysipelas.....	14	8	6	3	...
Eruption.....	1	1	...	1	...
Fracture of Leg.....	1	1	...	...	...
Fracture of Skull.....	1	1	...	...	...
“ of Spine.....	3	2	1	...	...
Fever.....	10	7	3	...	1
Fever, Bilious.....	2	1	1	...	...
“ Intermittent.....	1	1	...	...	...
“ Inflammatory.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ Puerperal.....	9	...	9	...	...
“ Remittent.....	5	3	2	1	1
“ Scarlet.....	42	18	24	6	7
“ Typhoid.....	9	7	2	...	...
“ Typhus.....	54	32	22	1	1
“ Congestive.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ Hectic.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ Nervous.....	2	...	2	...	...
Heart, Disease of.....	28	14	14	...	...
Hip Disease.....	13	1	1	...	...
Hooping Cough.....	1	5	8	8	1
Hydrophobia.....	1	1	...	...	...
Inanition.....	1	1	...	1	...
Influenza.....	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation.....	1	...	1	...	...
“ of Bladder.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ of Brain.....	34	23	11	8	13
“ of Bowels.....	32	18	14	2	4
“ of Chest.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ of Heart.....	6	3	3	...	...
“ of Kidneys.....	4	4	...	2	...
“ of Lungs.....	87	51	36	19	17
“ of Pericardium.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ of Stomach.....	7	5	2	...	2
“ of Throat.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ of Liver.....	9	5	4	...	...

THE MONTH OF MAY, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
....	....	....	6	2	3	1	1	....	....	....	14
5	3	....	4	4	3	1	3	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	1	5	1	2	....	....	1	....	....
....
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	2	....	1	....	4	1	....	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	....	6	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	9	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	2	1	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....
4	2	2	14	16	8	3	1	1	....	....	1
....
....
....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
....	2	6	4	....	7	2	4	1	....	....	....
....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
....
4	2	....	2	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	5	4	5	6	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
....
1	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	4	5	8	10	8	5	1	1	....	....	....
....
....	....	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
....
1	1	....	1	1	2	1	2	....	....	....	....

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—MAY.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1-9
Insanity	2	1	1	....	....
Intemperance	2	....	2	....	....
Intussusception of Intestines.....	....	....	....	....	....
Jaundice	1	2	....	....	....
Killed or Murdered.....	2	1	1	....	....
Lues Venerea.....	1	....	1	....	....
Malformation	4	1	3	4	....
Marasmus	60	35	25	32	11
Measles.....	21	10	11	4	5
Mortification.....	4	4	....	....	....
Neuralgia .....	....	....	....	....	....
Old Age.....	15	5	10	....	....
Palsy	14	11	3	....	....
Poison	1	....	1	....	....
Premature Birth.....	33	21	12	33	....
Pleurisy.....	4	2	2	....	....
Phlebitis	1	....	1	....	....
Rheumatism	3	2	1	....	....
Rupture	1	1	....	1	....
Scrofula.....	8	6	2	1	2
Small Pox.....	43	20	23	14	9
Spinal Disease.....	2	1	1	2	....
Sprue.....	1	1	....	1	....
Still Born.....	102	57	45	....	....
Suicide.....	3	3	....	....	....
Suffocation.....	2	2	....	1	....
St. Vitus' Dance.....	....	....	....	....	....
Teething	15	12	3	10	5
Tetanus	3	1	2	....	....
Tumor.....	3	1	2	....	....
Ulcers	1	1	....	....	....
Ulceration of Intestines.....	2	1	1	1	....
" of Womb.....	....	....	....	....	....
" of Stomach.....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown.....	11	7	4	3	....
Varioloid.....	2	2	....	1	....
White Swelling.....	....	....	....	....	....
Worms.....	2	....	2	....	....
Total.....	1550	879	671	338	166

THE MONTH OF MAY, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
11	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	1	4	3	5	3	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
173	94	62	163	153	109	66	56	26	16	4	22

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—JUNE.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1
Abscess.....	9	5	4	1	....
Aneurism.....	2	2	....	....	....
Apoplexy.....	47	31	16	8	2
Asphyxia.....	2	1	1	2	....
Asthma.....	5	3	2	....	....
Atrophia.....	4	2	2	2	2
Angina.....	2	2	....	1	1
Bleeding from Womb.....	....	....	....	....	....
Bleeding.....	4	2	2	1	....
" from Stomach.....	1	1	....	....	....
" from Lungs.....	4	3	1	....	....
Burned or Scalded.....	9	9	....	2	2
Bronchitis.....	10	3	7	2	1
Cancer of Womb.....	4	....	4	....	....
Caries.....	....	....	....	....	....
Cancer.....	6	1	5	....	....
Catarrh.....	1	1	....	....	....
Cholera.....	1	....	1	....	....
Casualties.....	16	12	4	....	....
Cholera Infantum.....	41	23	18	22	15
" Morbus.....	6	3	3	1	....
Colic.....	5	5	....	1	....
Consumption.....	152	77	75	4	3
Convulsions.....	139	79	60	82	27
Croup.....	38	23	15	8	9
Congestion.....	1	....	1	1	....
" of Lungs.....	20	8	12	4	5
Coup de Soliel.....	10	9	1	....	....
Constipation.....	....	....	....	....	....
Cyanosis.....	3	2	1	3	....
Cyrrhosis.....	2	2	....	....	....
Debility.....	62	31	31	37	3
Delirium Tremens.....	9	7	2	....	....
Diabetes.....	....	....	....	....	....
Diarrhoea.....	44	22	22	17	8
Drinking Cold Water.....	....	....	....	....	....
Dropsy.....	32	19	13	3	3
" in the Head.....	77	45	32	27	23
" in the Chest.....	5	4	1	....	2
" in the Bowels.....	....	....	....	....	....

THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
....	....	1	1	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	....
2	3	2	4	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	....
....	....	....	....	5	6	9	3	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	1	....	....
....
....
....
1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	....	....	1	2	1	2	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
2	2	3	4	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	....
3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
6	2	18	52	33	14	12	7	1	....	....	....
15	6	1	4	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....
6	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
....	....	....	3	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	1	....	2	1	6	3	1	3	3	....	1
....	....	....	1	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
....
6	1	....	2	2	4	2	1	....	....	....	1
....
4	2	1	2	4	2	6	4	1	....	....	....
15	6	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
....

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—JUNE.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One year and under	1—9
Drowned.....	22	20	2	...	...
Dysentery.....	44	26	18	10	9
Dyspepsia.....	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture of Knee.....	1	1	...	...	...
Epilepsy.....	9	6	3	...	...
Erysipelas.....	21	9	12	5	2
Eruption.....	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure.....	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture of Skull.....	3	3	...	...	...
“ of Leg.....	2	2	...	...	...
Fever.....	13	5	8	...	...
Fever, Bilious.....	1	1	...	...	...
“ Intermittent.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ Inflammatory.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ Puerperal.....	8	...	8	...	...
“ Remittent.....	3	1	2	...	...
“ Scarlet.....	38	23	15	3	7
“ Typhoid.....	6	4	2	...	...
“ Typhus.....	36	25	11	...	1
“ Congestive.....	1	1	...	...	...
“ Hectic.....	2	1	1	...	1
“ Nervous.....	4	2	2	...	...
Gout.....	1	1	...	...	...
Heart, Disease of.....	25	13	12	2	...
Hip Disease.....	1	1	...	...	...
Hooping Cough.....	9	2	7	3	2
Inanition.....	3	1	2	3	...
Influenza.....	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ of Bladder.....	3	3	...	...	...
“ of Brain.....	35	20	15	6	10
“ of Bowels.....	32	16	16	7	8
“ of Chest.....	1	...	1	...	...
“ of Heart.....	2	...	2	...	...
“ of Kidneys.....	1	...	1	...	...
“ of Lungs.....	54	27	27	10	10
“ of Stomach.....	7	2	5	1	1
“ of Throat.....	5	2	3	...	1
“ of Womb.....	3	...	3	...	...
“ of Liver.....	19	11	8	3	1

THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
...	1	3	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
7	2	2	5	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	3	5	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	7	10	6	3	4	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	4	2	2	5	2	3	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
7	...	2	3	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
2	...	3	9	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
5	3	3	5	7	6	1	2	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—JUNE.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1-3
Insanity	1	1	....	....	....
Intemperance	7	4	3	....	....
Jaundice	3	3	....	....	....
Killed or Murdered	1	1	....	....	....
Lues Venerea	3	2	1	....	....
Malformation	7	5	2	7	....
Marasmus	52	26	26	27	15
Measles	30	14	16	4	15
Mortification	1	....	1	....	....
Neuralgia .....	....	....	....	....	....
Old Age	14	9	5	....	....
Palsy	7	4	3	....	....
Poison	2	2	....	1	....
Premature Birth	14	10	4	14	....
Pleurisy .....	....	....	....	....	....
Rheumatism	2	1	1	....	....
Rupture	3	2	1	1	....
" of Womb	3	....	3	....	....
Scrofula	10	7	3	3	1
Small Pox	44	19	25	16	6
Spinal Disease .....	....	....	....	....	....
Sprue	1	1	1	....	1
Still Born	128	70	58	....	....
Suicide	3	3	....	....	....
Suffocation .....	....	....	....	....	....
Tape Worm	1	1	....	....	....
Teething	12	5	7	7	5
Tetanus	1	1	....	1	....
Tumor	3	1	2	....	....
Ulcers .....	....	....	....	....	....
Ulceration of Intestines	2	2	....	....	....
" of Larynx .....	....	....	....	....	....
" of Stomach	1	1	....	....	....
" of Throat	1	....	1	....	....
" of Lungs .....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown	11	7	4	5	1
Varioloid	1	....	1	....	....
Worms	1	....	1	....	1
Total	1558	868	690	369	20

THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
6	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	5	...
2	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	3	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
169	68	74	156	127	104	61	48	22	15	4	13

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—JULY.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One year and under	1—5
Abscess	6	3	3	1	....
Aneurism.....	2	2	....	....	....
Apoplexy.....	56	35	21	10	8
Asphyxia.....	....	....	....	....	....
Asthma.....	1	....	1	....	....
Atrophia.....	23	13	10	17	4
Angina.....	1	1	....	....	....
Bleeding.....	6	2	4	1	....
“ from Stomach.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ from Lungs.....	....	....	....	....	....
Burned or Scalded.....	3	3	....	....	....
Bronchitis	13	7	6	3	4
Cancer of Womb.....	2	....	2	....	....
Caries.....	1	1	....	....	....
Cancer.....	5	1	4	....	....
Cholera.....	20	10	10	1	....
Cancrum Oris.....	1	1	....	....	....
Casualties.....	21	17	4	1	....
Cholera Infantum.....	306	158	148	192	89
“ Morbus.....	33	18	15	6	4
Colic	9	4	5	5	1
Consumption.....	191	100	91	4	6
Convulsions.....	200	103	97	122	46
Croup.....	36	17	19	9	7
Congestion	1	1	....	....	....
“ of Lungs.....	18	12	6	4	2
Cyrrhosis.....	1	....	1	....	....
Constipation.....	1	1	....	1	....
Cyanosis	1	....	1	1	....
Coup de Soliel	5	4	1	....	....
Debility.....	28	10	18	15	4
Delirium Tremens.....	11	9	2	....	....
Diabetes.....	....	....	....	....	....
Diarrhœa.....	99	50	47	61	16
Drinking Cold Water.....	1	1	....	....	....
Dropsy.....	24	9	15	2	1
“ in the Head.....	98	58	40	46	42
“ in the Chest.....	3	3	....	....	....
“ in the Heart.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ in the Bowels.....	....	....	....	....	....

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—JULY.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1
Drowned.....	36	33	3	...	...
Dysentery.....	130	67	63	26	40
Dyspepsia.....	2	2	...	...	1
Epilepsy.....	7	4	3	1	...
Erysipelas.....	7	1	6	2	...
Eruption.....	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure.....	1	1	...	1	...
Fracture.....	...	...	...	...	...
Fever.....	21	13	8	3	3
Fever, Bilious.....	2	2	...	...	...
“ Intermittent.....	2	1	1	...	...
“ Inflammatory.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ Puerperal.....	9	...	9	...	...
“ Remittent.....	5	2	3	...	...
“ Scarlet.....	24	11	13	1	9
“ Typhoid.....	7	5	2	...	...
“ Typhus.....	28	17	11	1	2
“ Congestive.....	2	...	2	...	1
“ Hectic.....	3	1	2	2	...
“ Nervous.....	1	1	...	...	...
Heart, Disease of.....	19	10	9	1	...
Hip Disease.....	...	...	...	...	...
Hooping Cough.....	11	5	6	4	4
Hydrophobia.....	...	...	...	...	...
Inanition.....	2	1	1	2	...
Influenza.....	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation.....	1	...	1	...	...
“ of Bladder.....	3	3	...	1	...
“ of Brain.....	44	32	12	...	14
“ of Bowels.....	61	34	27	...	23
“ of Chest.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ of Heart.....	1	1	...	...	1
“ of Kidneys.....	3	2	1	...	...
“ of Lungs.....	52	28	24	15	8
“ of Pericardium.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ of Stomach.....	12	5	7	4	5
“ of Throat.....	3	2	1	1	1
“ of Womb.....	1	...	1	...	...
“ of Liver.....	8	5	3	2	...
Insanity.....	...	...	...	...	...

THE MONTH OF JULY, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
3	2	7	10	7	2	....	1	....	....	....	4
17	6	4	9	8	7	5	4	4	....	....	....
....	....	1	3	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
....
1	....	....	5	5	2	1	1	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	5	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
3	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
10	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
2	2	11	4	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
1	1	2	2	3	4	1	2	2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....
....
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	6	3	5	1	3	2	....	1	....	....	....
11	6	2	3	3	9	1	1	1	1	....	....
....
....
1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	5	3	2	6	1	2	1	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
....
....	....	1	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5

REPORT OF DEATHS D

1852—JULY.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under
Intemperance	6	1	5	....
Intussusception of Intestines.....	1	....	1	....
Jaundice	5	1	4	3
Killed or Murdered.....	2	1	1	....
Lues Venerea.....	2	1	1	1
Malformation	9	3	6	9
Marasmus	118	66	52	71
Measles.....	49	28	21	7
Mortification.....	2	....	2	1
Neuralgia .....	....	....	....	....
Old Age	6	4	2	....
Palsy	9	4	5	....
Poison	2	2	....	....
Premature Birth.....	15	8	7	15
Pleurisy.....	1	....	1	....
Rheumatism	2	2	....	....
Rupture of Womb.....	2	....	2	....
Scrofula	11	7	4	7
Small Pox.....	33	19	14	17
Spinal Disease	6	4	2	1
Sprue.....	7	5	2	7
Still Born.....	126	69	57	....
Suicide.....	2	2	....	....
Suffocation	1	....	1	....
Strangulation.....	1	1	....	....
Teething	23	8	15	10
Tetanus	2	1	1	....
Tumor.....	....	....	....	....
Ulcers	2	....	2	1
Ulceration of Intestines.....	1	1	....	....
" of Womb.....	....	....	....	....
" of Stomach.....	....	....	....	....
" of Throat.....	....	....	....	....
" of Lungs.....	1	1	....	....
Unknown.....	11	5	6	2
Varioloid.....	1	1	....	....
White Swelling.....	....	....	....	....
Worms.....	1	1	....	....
Total.....	2193	1189	1004	721

MONTH OF JULY, 1852.

5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
			3	2	1					
					1					
		1	1							
	1	1								
1			2				2			
5										
	1									
		1			1	3	4	2		
		1					3		1	
1			1		1					
		1	1							
1					1					
1	1	6	1	1						
2		1	1				1			
		1	1							
			1							
						1				
			1							
		1								
	1	1		2		1				2
67	75	170	157	94	59	35	39	8	1	7

REPORT OF DEATHS D

1852—AUGUST.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under
Abscess	8	5	3	2
Aneurism	1	1	....	....
Apoplexy	55	33	22	10
Asphyxia	1	1	..	1
Asthma	1	1	..	1
Atrophia	21	13	8	13
Angina	3	3	....	2
Bleeding	3	....	3	1
“ from Stomach	2	1	1	1
“ from Lungs	5	2	3	....
Burned or Scalded	6	4	2	....
Bronchitis	8	4	4	3
Cancer of Womb	1	....	1	....
Caries	1	1	....	....
Cancer	4	1	3	....
Cholera	94	55	39	2
Cancrum Oris	2	1	1	1
Casualties	14	11	3	1
Cholera Infantum	323	170	153	174
“ Morbus	43	27	16	5
Colic	4	4	....	....
Consumption	207	110	97	10
Convulsions	197	107	90	135
Croup	41	25	16	9
Congestion	1	1	....	....
“ of Lungs	12	9	3	4
Concussion	1	1	....	....
Constipation	2	1	1	....
Cyanosis	3	2	1	3
Catalepsy	1	....	1	....
Debility	41	20	21	22
Delirium Tremens	14	10	4	....
Diabetes .....	....	....	....	....
Diarrhoea	140	71	69	58
Drinking Cold Water .....	....	....	....	....
Dropsy	29	16	13	3
“ in the Head	102	56	46	32
“ in the Chest	5	4	1	1
“ in the Bowels .....	....	....	....	....
Drowned	26	23	3	....

THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-	90-100	Age Unknown
1	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	2	4	7	9	3	7	1	1	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....
2	4	9	19	29	14	10	3	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	3	3	1	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
23	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2	9	10	5	5	1	....	2	....	....
2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	6	12	65	41	26	12	11	4	....	....	....
14	4	....	1	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
17	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	2	1	2	7	1	1	1	....	....
....	....	....	3	5	4	1	1	....	....	....	....
....
18	5	....	5	4	3	2	2	3	2	....	....
....
6	1	1	3	4	3	1	3	2	....	....	....
23	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....
....
2	1	2	7	7	1	1	1	....	....	....	4

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—JUNE.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1—2
Insanity	1	1	....	....	....
Intemperance	7	4	3	....	....
Jaundice	3	3	....	....	....
Killed or Murdered	1	1	....	....	....
Lues Venerea	3	2	1	....	....
Malformation	7	5	2	7	....
Marasmus	52	26	26	27	15
Measles	30	14	16	4	15
Mortification	1	....	1	....	....
Neuralgia .....	....	....	....	....	....
Old Age	14	9	5	....	....
Palsy	7	4	3	....	....
Poison	2	2	....	1	....
Premature Birth	14	10	4	14	....
Pleurisy .....	....	....	....	....	....
Rheumatism	2	1	1	....	....
Rupture	3	2	1	1	....
“ of Womb	3	....	3	....	....
Scrofula	10	7	3	3	1
Small Pox	44	19	25	16	6
Spinal Disease .....	....	....	....	....	....
Sprue	1	1	1	....	1
Still Born	128	70	58	....	....
Suicide	3	3	....	....	....
Suffocation .....	....	....	....	....	....
Tape Worm	1	1	....	....	....
Teething	12	5	7	7	5
Tetanus	1	1	....	1	....
Tumor	3	1	2	....	....
Ulcers .....	....	....	....	....	....
Ulceration of Intestines	2	2	....	....	....
“ of Larynx .....	....	....	....	....	....
“ of Stomach	1	1	....	....	....
“ of Throat	1	....	1	....	....
“ of Lungs .....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown	11	7	4	5	1
Varioloid	1	....	1	....	....
Worms	1	....	1	....	1
Total	1558	868	690	369	203

THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
6	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	5	...
2	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	3	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
169	63	74	156	127	104	61	48	22	15	4	13

REPORT OF DEATHS DUN

1852—JUNE.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under
Insanity	1	1	...	...
Intemperance	7	4	3	...
Jaundice	3	3	...	...
Killed or Murdered	1	1	...	...
Lues Venerea	3	2	1	...
Malformation	7	5	2	7 ..
Marasmus	52	26	26	27 1
Measles	30	14	16	4 1
Mortification	1	...	1	...
Neuralgia .....	...	...	...	...
Old Age	14	9	5	...
Palsy	7	4	3	...
Poison	2	2	...	1 ..
Premature Birth	14	10	4	14 ..
Pleurisy .....	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism	2	1	1	...
Rupture	3	2	1	1 ..
“ of Womb	3	...	3	...
Scrofula	10	7	3	3
Small Pox	44	19	25	16
Spinal Disease .....	...	...	...	...
Sprue	1	1	1	...
Still Born	128	70	58	...
Suicide	3	3	...	...
Suffocation .....	...	...	...	...
Tape Worm	1	1	...	...
Teething	12	5	7	7
Tetanus	1	1	...	1 ..
Tumor	3	1	2	...
Ulcers .....	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of Intestines	2	2	...	...
“ of Larynx .....	...	...	...	...
“ of Stomach	1	1	...	...
“ of Throat	1	...	1	...
“ of Lungs .....	...	...	...	...
Unknown	11	7	4	5
Varioloid	1	...	1	...
Worms	1	...	1	...
Total	1558	868	690	369 20

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—JULY.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1
Drowned.....	36	33	3	...	...
Dysentery.....	130	67	63	26	40
Dyspepsia.....	2	2	...	...	1
Epilepsy.....	7	4	3	1	...
Erysipelas.....	7	1	6	2	...
Eruption.....	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure.....	1	1	...	1	...
Fracture.....	...	...	...	...	...
Fever.....	21	13	8	3	3
Fever, Bilious.....	2	2	...	...	...
“ Intermittent.....	2	1	1	...	...
“ Inflammatory.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ Puerperal.....	9	...	9	...	...
“ Remittent.....	5	2	3	...	...
“ Scarlet.....	24	11	13	1	9
“ Typhoid.....	7	5	2	...	...
“ Typhus.....	28	17	11	1	2
“ Congestive.....	2	...	2	...	1
“ Hectic.....	3	1	2	2	...
“ Nervous.....	1	1	...	...	...
Heart, Disease of.....	19	10	9	1	...
Hip Disease.....	...	...	...	...	...
Hooping Cough.....	11	5	6	4	4
Hydrophobia.....	...	...	...	...	...
Inanition.....	2	1	1	2	...
Influenza.....	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation.....	1	...	1	...	...
“ of Bladder.....	3	3	...	1	...
“ of Brain.....	44	32	12	...	14
“ of Bowels.....	61	34	27	...	23
“ of Chest.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ of Heart.....	1	1	...	...	1
“ of Kidneys.....	3	2	1	...	...
“ of Lungs.....	52	28	24	15	8
“ of Pericardium.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ of Stomach.....	12	5	7	4	5
“ of Throat.....	3	2	1	1	1
“ of Womb.....	1	...	1	...	...
“ of Liver.....	8	5	3	2	...
Insanity.....	...	...	...	...	...

THE MONTH OF JULY, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
3	2	7	10	7	2	....	1	....	....	....	4
17	6	4	9	8	7	5	4	4	....	....	....
....	....	1	3	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
....
....
1	....	....	5	5	2	1	1	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	1	5	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
3	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
10	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
2	2	11	4	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
1	1	2	2	3	4	1	2	2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....
....
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	6	3	5	1	3	2	....	1	....	....	....
11	6	2	3	3	9	1	1	1	1	....	....
....
....
1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	5	3	2	6	1	2	1	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
....
....	....	1	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5

REPORT OF DEATHS DUM

1852—JULY.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under
Drowned.....	36	33	3	..
Dysentery.....	130	67	63	26
Dyspepsia.....	2	2	..	..
Epilepsy.....	7	4	3	1
Erysipelas.....	7	1	6	2
Eruption.....	..	..	..	..
Exposure.....	1	1	..	1
Fracture.....	..	..	..	..
Fever.....	21	13	8	3
Fever, Bilious.....	2	2	..	..
“ Intermittent.....	2	1	1	..
“ Inflammatory.....	..	..	..	..
“ Puerperal.....	9	..	9	..
“ Remittent.....	5	2	3	..
“ Scarlet.....	24	11	13	1
“ Typhoid.....	7	5	2	..
“ Typhus.....	28	17	11	1
“ Congestive.....	2	..	2	..
“ Hectic.....	3	1	2	2
“ Nervous.....	1	1	..	..
Heart, Disease of.....	19	10	9	1
Hip Disease.....	..	..	..	..
Hooping Cough.....	11	5	6	4
Hydrophobia.....	..	..	..	..
Inanition.....	2	1	1	2
Influenza.....	..	..	..	..
Inflammation.....	1	..	1	..
“ of Bladder.....	3	3	..	1
“ of Brain.....	44	32	12	..
“ of Bowels.....	61	34	27	..
“ of Chest.....	..	..	..	..
“ of Heart.....	1	1	..	..
“ of Kidneys.....	3	2	1	..
“ of Lungs.....	52	28	24	15
“ of Pericardium.....	..	..	..	..
“ of Stomach.....	12	5	7	4
“ of Throat.....	3	2	1	1
“ of Womb.....	1	..	1	..
“ of Liver.....	8	5	3	2
Insanity.....	..	..	..	..

MONTH OF JULY, 1852.

	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
	2 6	7 4	10 9	7 8	2 7	.... 5	1 4	.... 4	....	....	4
.	....	1	3	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
.	....	....	1	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
.
.
.	....	....	5	5	2	1	1	....	....	....	....
.	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.	....	1	5	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
.	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
.	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.	....	....	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
.	2	11	4	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
.	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
.	1	2	2	3	4	1	2	2	....	....	....
.
.
.
.	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
.	6	3	5	1	3	2	....	1	....	....	....
.	6	2	3	3	9	1	1	1	1	....	....
.
.	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
.	6	3	2	6	1	2	1	....	....	....	....
.
.	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
.
.	....	1	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5

REPORT OF DEATHS D

1852—JULY.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under
Intemperance	6	1	5	....
Intussusception of Intestines.....	1	....	1	....
Jaundice	5	1	4	3
Killed or Murdered.....	2	1	1	....
Lues Venerea.....	2	1	1	1
Malformation	9	3	6	9
Marasmus	118	66	52	71
Measles.....	49	28	21	7
Mortification.....	2	....	2	1
Neuralgia .....	....	....	....	....
Old Age	6	4	2	....
Palsy	9	4	5	....
Poison	2	2	....	....
Premature Birth.....	15	8	7	15
Pleurisy.....	1	....	1	....
Rheumatism	2	2	....	....
Rupture of Womb.....	2	....	2	....
Scrofula	11	7	4	7
Small Pox.....	33	19	14	17
Spinal Disease	6	4	2	1
Sprue.....	7	5	2	7
Still Born.....	126	69	57	....
Suicide.....	2	2	....	....
Suffocation	1	....	1	....
Strangulation.....	1	1	....	....
Teething	23	8	15	10
Tetanus	2	1	1	....
Tumor.....	....	....	....	....
Ulcers	2	....	2	1
Ulceration of Intestines.....	1	1	....	....
" of Womb.....	....	....	....	....
" of Stomach.....	....	....	....	....
" of Throat.....	....	....	....	....
" of Lungs.....	1	1	....	....
Unknown.....	11	5	6	2
Varioloid.....	1	1	....	....
White Swelling.....	....	....	....	....
Worms.....	1	1	....	....
Total.....	2193	1189	1004	721

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—AUGUST.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1
Abscess.....	8	5	3	2	...
Aneurism.....	1	1	...	...	...
Apoplexy.....	55	33	22	10	5
Asphyxia.....	1	1	..	1	...
Asthma.....	1	1	..	1	...
Atrophia.....	21	13	8	13	7
Angina.....	3	3	...	2	...
Bleeding.....	3	...	3	1	...
" from Stomach.....	2	1	1	1	...
" from Lungs.....	5	2	3	...	...
Burned or Scalded.....	6	4	2	...	...
Bronchitis.....	8	4	4	3	3
Cancer of Womb.....	1	...	1	...	...
Caries.....	1	1	...	...	...
Cancer.....	4	1	3	...	...
Cholera.....	94	55	39	2	2
Cancrum Oris.....	2	1	1	1	...
Casualties.....	14	11	3	1	...
Cholera Infantum.....	323	170	153	174	124
" Morbus.....	43	27	16	5	4
Colic.....	4	4	...	...	...
Consumption.....	207	110	97	10	13
Convulsions.....	197	107	90	135	39
Croup.....	41	25	16	9	10
Congestion.....	1	1	...	...	...
" of Lungs.....	12	9	3	4	2
Concussion.....	1	1	...	...	...
Constipation.....	2	1	1	...	...
Cyanosis.....	3	2	1	3	...
Catalepsy.....	1	...	1	...	...
Debility.....	41	20	21	22	3
Delirium Tremens.....	14	10	4	...	...
Diabetes.....	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa.....	140	71	69	58	48
Drinking Cold Water.....	...	...	...	...	...
Dropsy.....	29	16	13	3	2
" in the Head.....	102	56	46	32	39
" in the Chest.....	5	4	1	1	...
" in the Bowels.....	...	...	...	...	...
Drowned.....	26	23	3	...	...

MONTH OF AUGUST, 1852.

	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-	90-100	Age Unknown
1	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	2	4	7	9	3	7	1	1	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	4	9	19	29	14	10	3	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....
1	3	3	1	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
23	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	2	9	10	5	5	1	....	2	....	....
7	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	6	12	65	41	26	12	11	4	....	....	....
17	4	....	1	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
17	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	1	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	2	1	2	7	1	1	1	....	....
1	....	....	3	5	4	1	1	....	....	....	....
13	5	....	5	4	3	2	2	3	2	....	....
6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	1	1	3	4	3	1	3	2	....	....	....
23	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....
2	1	2	7	7	1	1	1	....	....	....	4

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—AUGUST.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1-3
Dysentery.....	197	106	91	48	40
Dyspepsia.....	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy.....	3	2	1	...	1
Erysipelas.....	6	5	1	3	1
Eruption.....	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure.....	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture of Skull.....	2	2	...	...	...
Fever.....	9	6	3	...	2
Fever, Bilious.....	2	2	...	...	...
“ Intermittent.....	2	2	...	...	1
“ Inflammatory.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ Puerperal.....	8	...	8	...	...
“ Remittent.....	12	8	4	...	1
“ Scarlet.....	18	7	11	2	3
“ Typhoid.....	3	2	1	...	...
“ Typhus.....	47	30	17	1	...
“ Congestive.....	7	5	2	...	...
“ Hectic.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ Nervous.....	4	1	3	...	...
Heart, Disease of.....	15	9	6	1	1
Hip Disease.....	...	...	...	...	...
Hooping Cough.....	32	14	18	12	15
Hydrophobia.....	...	...	...	...	...
Inanition.....	4	2	2	4	...
Influenza.....	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ of Bladder.....	2	2	...	...	...
“ of Brain.....	38	22	16	18	7
“ of Bowels.....	49	27	22	13	7
“ of Chest.....	1	1	...	...	1
“ of Heart.....	4	2	2	...	...
“ of Kidneys.....	2	2	...	...	...
“ of Lungs.....	47	21	26	7	11
“ of Pericardium.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ of Stomach.....	13	7	6	5	2
“ of Throat.....	4	2	2	2	1
“ of Womb.....	1	...	1	...	...
“ of Liver.....	6	3	3	...	3
Insanity.....	1	1	...	...	...
Intemperance.....	4	2	2	...	...

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—AUGUST.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1
Jaundice	2	2	....	....	....
Killed or Murdered.....	1	1	....	....	....
Lues Venerea.....	....	....	....	....	....
Malformation	4	2	2	4	....
Marasmus.....	153	84	69	65	66
Measles	29	13	16	10	11
Mortification	8	5	3	1	....
Neuralgia.....	....	....	....	....	....
Old Age.....	20	7	13	....	....
Palsy	11	6	5	....	....
Poison.....	....	....	....	....	....
Premature Birth.....	24	12	12	24	....
Pleurisy.....	1	1	....	....	....
Rheumatism.....	1	....	1	....	....
Rupture.....	1	....	1	....	....
Rupture of Intestines.....	1	1	....	....	....
Scrofula.....	6	2	4	....	1
Small Pox.....	23	11	12	8	8
Spinal Disease.....	1	1	....	....	....
Sprue.....	8	5	3	8	....
Still Born.....	112	60	52	....	....
Suicide.....	4	3	1	....	....
Stricture .....	....	....	....	....	....
Suffocation.....	....	....	....	....	....
Strangulation .....	....	....	....	....	....
Scurvy.....	....	....	....	....	....
Teething	36	25	11	22	12
Tetanus.....	3	2	1	....	1
Tumor .....	....	....	....	....	....
Ulcers.....	....	....	....	....	....
Ulceration of Intestines.....	1	....	1	....	....
“ of Larynx.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ of Stomach.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ of Throat.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ of Lungs .....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown.....	9	4	5	8	....
Varioloid.....	....	....	....	....	....
Worms.....	1	1	....	....	....
Total	2425	1337	1088	755	4

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—SEPTEMBER.	TOTAL	Males	Females	One year and under	1
Abscess	2	1	1	....	....
Aneurism	4	4	....	....	....
Apoplexy	55	31	24	10	2
Asphyxia	2	2	....	1	....
Asthma	4	2	2	1	....
Atrophia	17	6	11	12	5
Angina	3	1	2	1	1
Bleeding from Womb	2	....	2	....	1
Bleeding	4	3	1	1	1
“ from Stomach .....	....	....	....	....	....
“ from Lungs	1	....	1	....	....
Burned or Scalded	6	3	3	....	1
Bronchitis	8	5	3	....	2
Cancer of Womb	4	....	4	....	....
Caries .....	....	....	....	....	....
Cancer	1	1	....	....	....
Cholera	194	102	92	6	3
Casualties	17	15	2	....	....
Cholera Infantum	152	76	76	69	64
“ Morbus	99	49	50	1	5
Colic	1	....	1	....	....
Consumption	182	82	100	12	10
Convulsions	145	69	76	92	24
Croup	30	16	14	7	7
Congestion .....	....	....	....	....	....
“ of Lungs	9	6	3	4	....
Concussion	2	....	2	....	....
Constipation	1	....	1	....	....
Cyanosis .....	....	....	....	....	....
Cyrrhosis	1	....	1	....	....
Debility	32	16	16	21	2
Delirium Tremens	10	8	2	....	....
Diabetes .....	....	....	....	....	....
Diarrhœa	89	45	44	26	20
Drinking Cold Water .....	....	....	....	....	....
Dropsy	20	12	8	....	....
“ in the Head	67	33	34	21	24
“ in the Chest	1	....	1	....	1
“ in the Heart .....	....	....	....	....	....
“ in the Bowels .....	....	....	....	....	....

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—SEPTEMBER.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One year and under	1—2
Drowned.....	14	11	3	1	...
Dysentery.....	137	73	64	20	28
Dyspepsia.....	1	1	....	....	1
Epilepsy.....	1	1	....	....	....
Erysipelas.....	4	2	2	2	1
Eruption.....	....	....	....	....	....
Exposure.....	....	....	....	....	....
Fracture.....	3	2	1	....	....
Fracture of Skull.....	5	4	1	1	....
Fever.....	17	10	7	1	....
Fever, Bilious.....	3	3	....	....	....
“ Intermittent.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ Inflammatory.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ Puerperal.....	13	....	13	....	....
“ Remittent.....	7	5	2	....	....
“ Scarlet.....	11	7	4	2	....
“ Typhoid.....	10	5	5	....	....
“ Typhus.....	38	18	20	....	....
“ Congestive.....	2	1	1	....	....
“ Hectic.....	2	1	1	....	....
“ Nervous.....	6	2	4	....	....
Gout.....	....	....	....	....	....
Heart, Disease of.....	19	11	8	1	....
Hip Disease.....	....	....	....	....	....
Hooping Cough.....	28	12	16	13	....
Hydrophobia.....	....	....	....	....	....
Inanition.....	2	1	1	1	....
Influenza.....	....	....	....	....	....
Inflammation.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ of Bladder.....	3	3	....	....	....
“ of Brain.....	44	25	19	9	....
“ of Bowels.....	35	21	14	8	....
“ of Chest.....	1	....	1	1	....
“ of Heart.....	1	1	....	1	....
“ of Kidneys.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ of Lungs.....	48	23	25	11	....
“ of Stomach.....	20	12	8	3	....
“ of Throat.....	2	1	1	....	....
“ of Womb.....	3	....	3	....	....
“ of Liver.....	13	8	5	2	....

THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-5	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Agt Unknown
1	2	....	5	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	2
9	12	6	16	17	11	8	6	3	1	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	....	2	5	4	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	1	6	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	1	5	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	3	3	7	13	3	2	2	....	3	....	1
1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	1	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
....
....	1	2	4	5	2	1	2	....	1	....	....
....
6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
....
....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	5	1	8	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	4	6	4	1	3	1	....	1	....	....
....
....
4	1	3	9	9	6	....	....	1	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	2	1	2	1	2	1	....	....
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	8	4	2	....	1	....	....	....

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—SEPTEMBER.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1—3
Insanity .....	...	...	...	...	...
Intemperance	6	5	1	...	...
Jaundice	4	2	2	3	...
Killed or Murdered.....	1	1	...	...	...
Lues Venerea.....	1	1	...	...	...
Malformation	4	2	2	4	...
Marasmus	151	82	69	57	62
Measles.....	16	8	8	6	8
Mortification.....	3	...	3	1	...
Neuralgia .....	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age.....	15	3	12	...	...
Palsy	9	7	2	...	...
Poison	2	2	...	1	...
Premature Birth.....	19	8	11	19	...
Pleurisy.....	1	1	...	...	...
Rheumatism .....	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture .....	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture of Womb.....	1	...	1	...	...
Scrofula	5	2	3	2	2
Small Pox.....	27	17	10	10	5
Spinal Disease.....	3	3	...	2	...
Sprue.....	2	1	1	2	...
Still Born.....	104	54	50	...	...
Suicide.....	1	1	...	...	...
Suffocation.....	3	2	1	2	...
Schirrus.....	1	...	1	...	...
Teething	23	12	11	13	10
Tetanus	3	1	2	1	...
Tumor.....	1	...	1	...	...
Ulcers .....	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of Intestines.....	2	1	1	...	1
“ of Womb.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ of Stomach.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ of Throat.....	...	...	...	...	...
“ of Lungs.....	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown.....	12	7	5	4	1
Varioloid.....	1	1	...	...	...
Worms.....	2	2	...	...	1
Total.....	2081	1076	1005	488	329

THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	2	2	2	..	2	1	2	..	..	1
2
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	3	1	1	1	4	9	2	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1
4	3	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1
1
..
..
..
2	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
183	72	85	238	227	140	96	57	35	19	2	6

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—OCTOBER.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1-2
Abscess.....	6	4	2	....	....
Aneurism.....	2	2	....	....	....
Apoplexy.....	66	35	31	12	8
Asphyxia.....	2	1	1	2	....
Asthma.....	6	2	4	....	....
Atrophia.....	....	....	....	....	....
Angina.....	....	....	....	....	....
Bleeding.....	1	1	....	1	....
" from Stomach.....	....	....	....	....	....
" from Lungs.....	2	....	2	....	....
Burned or Scalded.....	4	3	1	....	1
Bronchitis.....	11	3	8	4	1
Cancer of Womb.....	3	....	3	....	....
Caries.....	....	....	....	....	....
Cancer.....	5	2	3	....	....
Cancrum Oris.....	1	1	....	....	....
Cholera.....	59	29	30	....	1
Casualties.....	9	8	1	....	....
Cholera Infantum.....	58	29	29	32	17
" Morbus.....	29	13	16	3	1
Colic.....	1	....	1	....	1
Consumption.....	183	82	101	4	6
Convulsions.....	126	69	57	73	24
Croup.....	44	21	23	10	12
Congestion.....	2	....	2	....	....
" of Lungs.....	20	10	10	8	2
Concussion.....	1	....	1	1	....
Constipation.....	....	....	....	....	....
Cyanosis.....	3	2	1	3	....
Cyrrhosis.....	2	1	1	....	....
Debility.....	32	16	16	17	3
Delirium Tremens.....	10	9	1	....	....
Diabetes.....	....	....	....	....	....
Diarrhoea.....	45	25	20	18	13
Drinking Cold Water.....	....	....	....	....	....
Dropsy.....	33	14	19	2	1
" in the Head.....	53	25	28	23	13
" in the Chest.....	5	....	5	....	....
" in the Bowels.....	....	....	....	....	....
Drowned.....	9	9	....	....	....

HE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	3	7	8	4	5	9	3	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	16	16	11	9	1	2	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	2	6	6	5	1	2	...	...	...	...
...
6	3	12	61	41	31	12	5	1	1	...	...
18	3	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
...
...
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	2	1	3	1	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
...
3	1	...	2	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
...
3	...	4	3	6	7	3	2	1	1	...	...
12	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

REPORT OF DEATHS DUE

1852—OCTOBER.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under
Dysentery.....	72	30	42	12
Dyspepsia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fracture of Thigh.....	2	2	.....	.....
Epilepsy.....	2	1	1	.....
Erysipelas.....	7	5	2	1
Eruption.....	1	.....	1	.....
Exposure.....	1	.....	1	1
Fracture of Spine.....	1	1	.....	.....
“ of Skull.....	6	5	1	.....
Fever.....	12	8	4	3
Fever, Bilious.....	6	2	4	.....
“ Intermittent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Inflammatory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Puerperal.....	8	.....	8	.....
“ Remittent.....	7	5	2	1
“ Scarlet.....	23	14	9	2
“ Typhoid.....	7	6	1	.....
“ Typhus.....	50	32	18	.....
“ Congestive.....	1	1	.....	.....
“ Hectic.....	1	.....	1	.....
“ Nervous.....	7	5	2	.....
Heart, Disease of.....	16	8	8	1
Hip Disease.....	1	1	.....	.....
Hooping Cough.....	15	7	8	6
Hydrophobia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inanition.....	4	2	2	3
Influenza.....	1	1	.....	.....
Inflammation.....	1	.....	1	1
“ of Bladder.....	1	.....	1	.....
“ of Brain.....	29	19	10	8
“ of Bowels.....	22	9	13	7
“ of Chest.....	1	1	.....	1
“ of Heart.....	1	.....	1	.....
“ of Kidneys.....	4	4	.....	1
“ of Lungs.....	53	35	18	9
“ of Pericardium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ of Stomach.....	12	5	7	2
“ of Throat.....	4	1	3	.....
“ of Womb.....	1	.....	1	.....
“ of Liver.....	13	7	6	1

THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
10	4	2	6	8	4	7	1	2	1	1	....
....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	2	1	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	3	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
....
....	....	1	5	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	3	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
12	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	1	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	3	7	11	10	5	8	2	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	2	....	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
7	1	1	2	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....
3	....	1	3	3	1	....	3	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
5	5	1	5	8	3	3	3	3	....	....	....
....
3	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
....	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	....	....	....	....

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—OCTOBER.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1—9
Insanity	2	1	1	.....	.....
Intemperance	8	5	3	.....	.....
Jaundice	3	1	2	.....	.....
Killed or Murdered .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lues Venerea	4	2	2	2	.....
Malformation	5	5	.....	5	.....
Marasmus	80	43	37	33	30
Measles	10	4	6	2	5
Mortification	3	2	1	.....	.....
Neuralgia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Age	9	4	5	.....	.....
Palsy	10	5	5	.....	.....
Poison	1	1	.....	1	.....
Premature Birth	20	12	8	20	.....
Pleurisy	4	3	1	.....	.....
Rheumatism	3	2	1	.....	.....
Rupture	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Scrofula	5	2	3	2	1
Small Pox	39	18	21	13	7
Spinal Disease	1	.....	1	1	.....
Sprue	4	3	1	4	.....
Still Born	114	64	50	.....	.....
Suicide	5	4	1	.....	.....
Stricture .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffocation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strangulation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teething	11	5	6	6	5
Tetanus	3	3	.....	2	.....
Tumor	3	1	2	1	.....
Ulcers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulceration of Intestines	1	.....	1	.....	.....
“ of Larynx .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ of Stomach .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ of Throat	1	1	.....	.....	.....
“ of Lungs	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	9	4	5	2	2
Varioloid .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worms .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1586	830	756	367	200

THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1852.

[illegible]

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—NOVEMBER.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1—s
Abscess	5	2	3	....	....
Aneurism.....	....	....	....	....	....
Apoplexy.....	55	31	24	10	5
Asphyxia.....	3	1	2	3	....
Asthma.....	5	2	3	....	....
Atrophia.....	14	11	3	9	4
Angina.....	1	....	1	....	....
Bleeding from Womb.....	1	....	1	....	....
Bleeding.....	3	2	1	....	....
“ from Stomach.....	1	1	....	....	....
“ from Lungs.....	3	3	....	....	....
Burned or Scalded.....	6	5	1	3	....
Bronchitis.....	14	7	7	4	2
Cancer of Womb.....	....	....	....	....	....
Caries.....	1	1	....	....	....
Cancer.....	5	1	4	....	....
Cholera.....	3	3	....	....	....
Cancrum Oris.....	1	1	....	....	....
Casualties.....	13	13	....	....	....
Cholera Infantum.....	10	4	6	6	1
“ Morbus.....	10	6	4	1	....
Colic.....	1	....	1	....	....
Consumption.....	214	115	99	6	10
Convulsions.....	111	70	41	69	20
Croup.....	74	34	40	12	16
Congestion.....	1	1	....	....	....
“ of Lungs.....	27	12	15	12	3
Concussion.....	....	....	....	....	....
Constipation.....	....	....	....	....	....
Cyanosis.....	1	1	....	1	....
Catarrh.....	2	2	....	2	....
Debility.....	32	25	7	21	1
Delirium Tremens.....	7	7	....	....	....
Diabetes.....	....	....	....	....	....
Diarrhœa.....	11	6	5	5	2
Drinking Cold Water.....	....	....	....	....	....
Dropsy.....	29	16	13	5	1
“ in the Head.....	53	32	21	17	17
“ in the Chest.....	1	....	1	....	....
“ in the Bowels.....	....	....	....	....	....

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING 1852—NOVEMBER.

1852—NOVEMBER.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One year and under	1—9
Drowned.....	7	6	1	....	....
Dysentery.....	28	15	13	5	4
Dyspepsia.....	....	....	....	....	....
Epilepsy.....	4	2	2	....	....
Erysipelas.....	5	5	....	2	....
Eruption.....	....	....	....	....	....
Fracture of Skull.....	1	1	....	....	....
“ of Leg.....	3	3	....	....	....
“ of Spine.....	4	4	....	....	....
Fever.....	12	8	4	....	....
Fever, Bilious.....	1	1	....	....	....
“ Intermittent.....	2	1	1	....	....
“ Inflammatory.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ Puerperal.....	9	....	9	....	....
“ Remittent.....	6	4	2	....	....
“ Scarlet.....	40	17	23	2	3
“ Typhoid.....	12	5	7	1	....
“ Typhus.....	27	14	13	....	....
“ Congestive.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ Hectic.....	1	....	1	....	1
“ Nervous.....	6	3	3	....	....
“ Yellow.....	1	1	....	....	....
Heart, Disease of.....	15	7	8	1	....
Hip Disease.....	1	....	1	....	....
Hooping Cough.....	10	8	2	3	1
Hydrophobia.....	....	....	....	....	....
Inanition.....	6	3	3	6	....
Influenza.....	....	....	....	....	....
Inflammation.....	1	1	....	....	....
“ of Bladder.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ of Brain.....	33	20	13	7	7
“ of Bowels.....	23	15	8	3	2
“ of Chest.....	2	1	1	....	....
“ of Heart.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ of Kidneys.....	6	4	2	....	....
“ of Lungs.....	81	42	39	19	7
“ of Stomach.....	11	6	5	1	2
“ of Throat.....	3	....	3	1	....
“ of Womb.....	1	....	1	....	....
“ of Liver.....	10	6	4	1	....

MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1852.

6-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	4	3	1	1	2	1	...	...	1
...
...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	7	3	5	2	2	2	1	...	...	...
...
...
1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	3	1	3	3	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
3	3	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
2	1	3	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	8	6	8	3	3	4	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—NOVEMBER.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1-2
Insanity	1	....	1	....	....
Intemperance	6	4	2	....	....
Intussusception of Intestines.....	1	2	1	....	....
Jaundice	4	1	2	....	....
Killed or Murdered.....	2	2	1	....	....
Lues Vénerea.....	3	....	3	1	1
Malformation	5	4	1	5	....
Marasmus	58	27	31	12	20
Measles.....	4	3	1	1	1
Mortification.....	4	2	2	....	1
Neuralgia .....	....	....	....	....	....
Old Age.....	3	....	3	....	....
Palsy	14	5	9	1	....
Poison .....	....	....	....	....	....
Premature Birth.....	15	9	6	15	....
Pleurisy.....	4	2	2	....	1
Rheumatism	2	2	....	....	....
Rupture.....	1	....	1	....	....
Scrofula.....	9	4	5	3	2
Small Pox.....	49	29	20	16	11
Spinal Disease.....	2	2	....	....	....
Sprue.....	....	....	....	....	....
Still Born.....	114	58	56	....	....
Suicide.....	3	2	1	....	....
Suffocation.....	2	2	....	1	....
Strangulation.....	1	1	....	....	....
Schirrus.....	1	....	1	....	....
Teething	9	3	6	4	4
Tetanus .....	....	....	....	....	....
Tumor.....	2	....	2	....	....
Ulceration of Intestines.....	1	1	....	....	....
“ of Womb.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ of Stomach.....	1	....	1	....	....
“ of Throat.....	4	3	1	1	1
“ of Lungs.....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown.....	8	3	5	3	1
Varioloid.....	3	2	1	....	....
Worms.....	1	....	1	....	....
Total.....	1427	789	638	301	152

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—DECEMBER.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One year and under	1
Abscess	4	2	2	....	1
Aneurism.....	3	2	1	....	....
Apoplexy.....	50	32	18	8	2
Asphyxia.....	....	....	....	....	....
Asthma.....	4	3	1	....	....
Atrophia.....	11	6	5	4	4
Angina.....	10	5	5	2	4
Bleeding from Womb.....	2	....	2	....	....
Bleeding.....	4	4	....	....	1
“ from Stomach.....	3	1	2	....	....
“ from Lungs.....	6	4	2	....	....
Burned or Scalded.....	9	5	4	....	3
Bronchitis.....	26	12	14	10	1
Cancer of Womb.....	1	....	1	....	....
Caries.....	....	....	....	....	....
Cancer.....	10	3	7	....	....
Cholera.....	1	1	....	....	....
Casualties.....	19	18	1	....	....
Cholera Infantum.....	5	4	1	3	2
“ Morbus.....	4	1	3	....	....
Colic.....	7	4	3	1	....
Consumption.....	206	106	100	6	6
Convulsions.....	113	52	60	69	17
Croup.....	62	40	22	12	9
Catarrh.....	3	2	1	2	....
Congestion of Lungs.....	26	11	15	13	1
Cyrrhosis.....	1	1	....	....	....
Constipation.....	1	1	....	....	....
Cyanosis.....	3	2	1	3	....
Coma.....	1	1	....	1	....
Debility.....	32	16	16	12	....
Delirium Tremens.....	8	8	....	....	....
Diabetes.....	....	....	....	....	....
Diarrhœa.....	15	8	7	4	2
Drinking Cold Water.....	....	....	....	....	....
Dropsy.....	27	16	11	2	1
“ in the Head.....	57	31	26	23	13
“ in the Chest.....	9	8	1	1	....
“ in the Heart.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ in the Bowels.....	....	....	....	....	....

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—DECEMBER.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1-9
Drowned.....	6	3	3	1	....
Dysentery.....	20	12	8	5	7
Dyspepsia.....	1	....	1	....	....
Epilepsy.....	....	....	....	....	....
Erysipelas.....	14	8	6	2	1
Eruption.....	1	....	1	....	1
Exposure.....	....	....	....	....	....
Fracture.....	....	....	....	....	....
Fracture of Skull.....	3	3	....	....	....
“ of Leg.....	2	2	....	....	....
Fever, Bilious.....	3	1	2	....	....
“ Intermittent.....	2	....	2	....	....
Fever.....	15	9	6	....	2
“ Puerperal.....	21	....	21	....	....
“ Remittent.....	9	5	4	....	2
“ Scarlet.....	85	39	46	9	16
“ Typhoid.....	8	4	4	....	....
“ Typhus.....	50	32	18	....	....
“ Congestive.....	1	....	1	....	....
“ Hectic.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ Nervous.....	6	3	3	....	....
Heart, Disease of.....	26	15	11	3	....
Hip Disease.....	....	....	....	....	....
Hooping Cough.....	12	4	8	3	7
Hydrophobia.....	....	....	....	....	....
Inanition.....	4	8	1	3	....
Influenza.....	....	....	....	....	....
Inflammation.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ of Bladder.....	1	....	1	....	....
“ of Brain.....	42	28	14	9	8
“ of Bowels.....	33	12	21	7	2
“ of Chest.....	2	1	1	2	....
“ of Heart.....	6	1	5	....	....
“ of Kidneys.....	8	2	1	....	....
“ of Lungs.....	135	6	69	36	14
“ of Pericardium.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ of Stomach.....	7	3	3	1	....
“ of Throat.....	6	3	3	1	....
“ of Womb.....	....	....	....	....	....
“ of Liver.....	9	4	5	2	....

THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
38	18	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
2	5	9	16	4	7	3	3	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	8	7	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
3	1	2	6	6	2	1	1	2	...	...	...
...
...	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	4	4	9	14	10	9	7	5	1	...	...
...
2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

1852—DECEMBER.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	One Year and under	1 or
Insanity	1	....	1	....	....
Intemperance.....	14	11	3	....	....
Intussusception of Intestines.....	1	1	....	....	....
Jaundice	3	1	2	....	....
Killed or Murdered.....	3	3	....	....	....
Lues Venerea.....	3	2	1	2	....
Malformation	7	3	4	7	....
Marasmus.....	49	26	23	17	15
Measles	18	10	8	3	8
Mortification	4	4	....	....	1
Neuralgia.....	....	....	....	....	....
Old Age.....	14	5	9	....	....
Palsy	18	7	11	1	....
Premature Birth.....	14	10	4	14	....
Pleurisy.....	4	1	3	....	1
Phlebitis	1	1	....	....	....
Rheumatism.....	3	3	....	....	....
Rupture.....	2	2	....	....	....
" of Heart.....	1	....	1	....	....
Scrofula.....	9	7	2	1	3
Small Pox.....	57	31	26	18	14
Spinal Disease.....	1	1	....	....	....
Sprue.....	2	....	2	2	....
Still Born.....	119	64	55	....	....
Suicide.....	4	2	2	....	....
Suffocation.....	1	....	1	....	....
Schirrus.....	1	....	1	....	....
Teething	8	3	5	5	1
Tetanus.....	2	2	....	....	2
Tumor	2	1	1	....	....
Ulcers.....	1	1	....	....	....
Ulceration of Intestines.....	....	....	....	....	....
" of Larynx.....	....	....	....	....	....
" of Stomach.....	....	....	....	....	....
" of Throat.....	2	1	1	1	....
Unknown.....	17	10	7	6	1
Varioloid.....	3	1	2	1	....
Worms.....	1	....	1	....	....
Total	1666	888	778	338	172

THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1852.

2-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Age Unknown
...	2	4	5	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	...	5	1	1	5	5	3	...
...	1	...	...	...	3	5	2	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	5	3	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
1
1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	84	59	173	161	147	66	56	38	11	3	6

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM VARIOUS

CAUSE OF DEATH.	JAN.	FEB.	M'CH.	APR.
Abscess	4	7	5	6
Aneurism.....	1	.....	2	2
Apoplexy.....	61	55	67	47
Asphyxia.....	4	1	2	.....
Asthma.....	6	.....	11	3
Atrophia.....	14	8	7	9
Angina.....	4	.....	10	7
Bleeding.....	4	4	5	5
" from Lungs.....	2	2	2	5
" from Stomach.....	.....	.....	3	1
" from Womb.....	.....	1	1	2
Burned or Scalded.....	11	9	9	2
Bronchitis.....	15	43	33	27
Cancer of Womb.....	1	1	3	.....
Caries.....	1	2	2	.....
Cancer.....	7	8	7	10
Cancrum Oris.....	2	1	.....	.....
Catarrh.....	1	2	2	1
Casualties.....	14	11	7	10
Cholera.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cholera Infantum.....	2	1	5	7
" Morbus.....	1	1	3	2
Colic.....	3	3	2	7
Cyrrhosis.....	2	2	7	4
Consumption.....	245	233	235	240
Convulsions.....	137	126	149	116
Croup.....	72	71	45	38
Congestion.....	.....	1	2	3
Congestion of Lungs.....	27	18	31	30
Concussion.....	.....	1	1	1
Constipation.....	2	2	1	1
Cyanosis.....	3	5	1	3
Coup de Soliel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catalepsy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debility.....	40	51	45	29
Delirium Tremens.....	10	5	9	10
Diabetes.....	1	1	.....	.....
Diarrhœa.....	23	16	23	31
Dropsy.....	48	45	48	28

DISEASES, AS REPORTED IN EACH MONTH DURING 1852.

MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.
6	9	6	8	2	6	5	4	68
3	2	2	1	4	2	.....	3	22
39	47	56	55	55	66	55	50	653
.....	2	.....	1	2	2	3	.....	17
4	5	1	1	4	6	5	4	50
8	4	23	21	17	.....	14	11	136
2	2	1	3	3	.....	1	10	43
7	4	6	3	4	1	3	4	50
3	4	.....	5	1	2	3	6	35
1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	12
1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	10
13	9	3	6	6	4	6	9	87
22	10	13	8	8	11	14	26	230
1	4	2	1	4	3	.....	1	21
1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	9
2	6	5	4	1	5	5	10	70
.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	8
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	14
22	16	21	14	17	9	13	19	173
2	1	20	94	194	59	3	1	374
5	44	306	323	152	58	10	5	915
7	6	33	43	99	29	10	4	238
5	5	9	4	1	1	1	7	48
.....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	22
199	152	191	207	182	183	214	206	2487
121	139	200	197	145	126	111	113	1680
44	38	36	41	30	44	74	62	595
1	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	13
18	20	18	12	9	20	27	26	256
2	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	11
4	3	1	3	.....	3	1	3	30
.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
44	62	28	41	32	32	32	32	468
15	9	11	14	10	10	7	8	118
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
33	44	97	140	89	45	11	15	567
24	32	24	29	20	33	29	27	382

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM VARIOUS

CAUSE OF DEATH.	JAN.	FEB.	M'CH.	APR.
Dropsy in the Head.....	64	70	105	68
“ in the Chest.....	11	6	9	6
“ in the Heart.....	1	.....	2	.....
Drowned.....	3	4	4	10
Dysentery.....	33	27	30	25
Dyspepsia.....	.....	3	1	.....
Drinking Cold Water.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy.....	4	2	2	6
Erysipelas.....	28	12	22	16
Eruption.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exposure.....	4	2	1	.....
Fracture.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Fracture of Skull.....	2	3	3	.....
“ of Leg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ of Thigh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ of Spine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ of Knee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fistula.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fever.....	18	17	14	14
“ Bilious.....	1	1	3	1
“ Intermittent.....	1	.....	.....	.....
“ Inflammatory.....	.....	1	1	1
“ Puerperal.....	28	15	13	14
“ Remittent.....	6	5	7	4
“ Scarlet.....	120	87	67	58
“ Typhoid.....	8	8	11	7
“ Typhus.....	82	90	91	69
“ Congestive.....	3	1	1	3
“ Hectic.....	.....	.....	1	.....
“ Nervous.....	4	2	6	3
“ Yellow.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heart, Disease of.....	30	24	35	24
Hip Disease.....	.....	1	1	.....
Hooping Cough.....	25	13	12	7
Hydrophobia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanged.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Inanition.....	.....	2	4	4
Influenza.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Inflammation.....	4	2	1	.....

DISEASES, AS REPORTED IN EACH MONTH DURING 1852.

MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.
68	77	98	102	67	53	53	57	882
7	5	3	5	1	5	1	9	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
28	22	36	26	14	9	7	6	169
31	44	130	197	137	72	28	20	774
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	8
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
6	9	7	3	1	2	4	.....	46
14	21	7	6	4	7	5	14	156
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4
1	3	.....	2	5	6	1	3	29
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	8
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
10	13	21	9	17	12	12	15	172
2	1	2	2	3	6	1	3	26
1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
9	8	9	8	13	8	9	21	155
5	3	5	12	7	7	6	9	76
42	38	24	18	11	23	40	85	613
9	6	7	3	10	7	12	8	96
54	36	28	47	38	50	27	50	662
.....	1	2	7	2	1	.....	.....	22
.....	2	3	.....	2	1	1	1	10
2	4	1	4	6	7	6	6	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
28	25	19	15	19	16	15	26	276
2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	7
13	9	11	32	28	15	10	12	187
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	3	2	4	2	4	6	4	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
1	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	13

1866

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM VARIOUS

CAUSE OF DEATH.	JAN.	FEB.	M'CH.	AP'L
Inflammation of Bladder.....	2	.....	.....	2
“ of Brain.....	43	34	32	34
“ of Bowels.....	32	41	47	26
“ of Chest.....	2	6	1	3
“ of Heart.....	2	3	4	6
“ of Kidneys.....	.....	1	.....	4
“ of Lungs.....	136	126	136	107
“ of Stomach.....	10	3	14	6
“ of Throat.....	7	4	6	6
“ of Womb.....	1	4	2	3
“ of Liver.....	10	8	6	9
“ of Knee.....	1	.....	.....	.....
“ of Spleen.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Insanity.....	.....	2	.....	2
Intemperance.....	2	.....	6	5
Intussusception of Intestines.....	1	.....	.....	3
Jaundice.....	2	2	2	3
Killed or Murdered.....	1	2	2	1
Lues Venerea.....	4	6	1	1
Malformation.....	3	4	3	2
Marasmus.....	72	48	62	69
Measles.....	21	9	17	22
Mortification.....	3	4	2	3
Neuralgia.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Old Age.....	19	12	19	14
Palsy.....	12	7	16	11
Poison.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Premature Birth.....	21	19	20	11
Pleurisy.....	5	6	3	.....
Phlebitis.....	.....	.....	1	1
Rheumatism.....	5	.....	3	7
Rupture.....	3	1	1	2
“ of Womb.....	1	2	.....	.....
“ of Intestines.....	1	.....	.....	.....
“ of Heart.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scrofula.....	7	10	13	7
Small Pox.....	41	47	59	35
Spinal Disease.....	7	2	2	3
Sprue.....	2	1	4	1
Still Born.....	125	127	118	116

DISEASES, AS REPORTED IN EACH MONTH DURING 1852.

MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.
.....	3	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	15
34	35	44	38	44	29	33	42	442
32	32	61	49	35	22	23	33	433
.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2	20
6	2	1	4	1	1	.....	6	37
4	1	3	2	.....	4	6	3	28
87	54	52	47	48	53	81	135	1062
7	7	12	13	20	12	11	7	122
.....	5	3	4	2	4	3	6	50
.....	3	1	1	3	1	1	.....	20
9	19	8	6	13	13	10	9	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	12
2	7	6	4	6	8	6	14	66
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7
1	3	5	2	4	3	4	3	34
2	1	2	1	1	.....	2	3	18
1	3	2	.....	1	4	3	3	29
4	7	9	4	4	5	5	7	57
60	52	118	152	151	80	58	49	971
21	30	49	29	16	10	4	18	246
4	1	2	8	3	3	4	4	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
15	14	6	20	15	9	3	14	160
14	7	9	11	9	10	14	18	138
1	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	12
33	14	15	24	19	20	15	14	225
4	.....	1	1	1	4	4	4	33
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
3	2	2	1	.....	3	2	3	31
1	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	16
.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
8	10	11	6	5	5	9	9	100
43	44	33	23	27	39	49	57	497
2	.....	6	1	3	1	2	1	30
1	1	7	8	2	4	.....	2	33
102	128	126	112	104	114	114	119	1405

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM VARIOUS

CAUSE OF DEATH.	JAN.	FEB.	M'CH.	APR.
Suicide.....	4	4	2	2
Suffocation.....	4	5	4	2
Strangulation.....				
Schirrus.....				
St. Vitus' Dance.....				1
Teething.....	11	6	13	10
Tetanus.....	1	3	2	1
Tumor.....	1	2	1	1
Tape Worm.....				
Ulcers.....		1	2	2
Ulceration of Intestines.....	2	2	1	1
“ of Larynx.....	1		1	
“ of Stomach.....	1			
“ of Throat.....	3	3	4	
“ of Lungs.....				
“ of Womb.....	1			1
Unknown.....	26	13	26	13
Varioloid.....	4	1	3	
Worms.....		1	1	
White Swelling.....		1		
Total.....	1914	1718	1896	1587

DISEASES, AS REPORTED IN EACH MONTH DURING 1852.

MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.
3	3	2	4	1	5	3	4	37
2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	1	24
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
15	12	23	36	23	11	9	8	177
3	1	2	3	3	3	.....	2	24
3	3	.....	.....	1	3	2	2	19
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9
2	2	1	1	2	1	1	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	18
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
11	11	11	9	12	9	8	17	166
2	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	3	19
2	1	1	1	2	.....	1	1	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1550	1558	2193	2425	2081	1585	1427	1666	21,601

RECAPITULATION OF THE TOTAL MONTHLY RETURNS OF

MONTH.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Still born.	One Year and under	1-2	2-5
JANUARY.....	1914	1082	832	125	391	198	266
FEBRUARY.....	1718	965	753	127	416	179	210
MARCH.....	1897	1037	860	118	454	216	236
APRIL.....	1586	898	688	116	343	166	215
MAY.....	1550	897	653	102	338	166	173
JUNE.....	1558	887	671	128	369	203	169
JULY.....	2193	1192	1001	126	721	417	217
AUGUST.....	2425	1307	1118	112	755	487	229
SEPTEMBER.....	2081	1094	987	104	488	329	183
OCTOBER.....	1586	843	743	114	367	200	158
NOVEMBER.....	1427	786	641	114	301	152	197
DECEMBER.....	1666	871	795	119	338	172	233
Total.....	21,601	11,859	9,742	1,405	5,281	2,885	2,486

DEATHS FOR THE YEAR, WITH THE AGE AND SEX.

5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Over 100	Age Unknown
105	77	201	176	132	71	62	41	18	4	....	47
88	57	173	165	110	81	52	40	20	2	....	8
104	74	196	185	109	71	64	36	20	8	1	5
53	61	178	170	113	61	54	38	12	1	....	5
94	62	163	153	109	66	56	26	16	4	....	22
63	74	156	127	104	61	48	22	15	4	2	13
67	75	170	157	94	59	35	39	8	1	....	7
84	68	202	187	104	86	59	24	23	1	....	4
72	85	238	227	140	96	57	35	19	2	....	6
58	55	182	165	124	81	40	27	12	3	....
81	55	151	129	82	81	46	24	6	3	....	5
84	59	173	161	147	66	56	38	11	3	....	6
948	802	2183	2002	1368	880	629	390	180	36	3	128

REMARKS.

Having but just entered upon the discharge of the duties of *City Inspector*, the report I have to present for your examination is necessarily the history of the business of the past year, under the administration of my predecessor, Dr. White, whose familiarity, from ample experience, has, in his later reports, enabled him to extend his comparisons with useful effect, and has also furnished him with the knowledge and means, to more readily account for the existence of whatever differences from former statistics, might be presented for review, than I can pretend to explain under the circumstances, for those exhibited in these pages ; still, as the Annual Report from this department is always exceedingly important to you, as legislators, and guardians of the public health, and of interest to the citizens generally, I may respectfully invite your attention to some of the leading views arising from an ordinary but not an inattentive inspection of the facts and figures gathered in this volume ; the course I shall pursue, will be to set forth whatever difficulties may be in the way of a faithful fulfillment of my duties, and to point out the facilities, that would be obtained from the introduction of some improvements, that are needed to render the office of greater operative utility ; and I may be allowed to hope, that, from the importance of all matters relating to a healthful condition of the city, something in addition to an official acceptance of the document presented, will attend my efforts, as I shall of necessity, have to solicit your prompt provision of various means and measures for general protec-

tion, and for the effectual enforcement of such sanitary regulations, as circumstances and conditions may suggest.

The *General Summary*, statement No. 1, shows that the total number of deaths during the year 1852, was 21,601—though the precise number occurring from *disease* alone, so classed, was 19,114. The omitted causes usually noticed will be found therein.

During the previous year, 1851, with a total of 22,024, the number reported from *disease* alone, was 18,470, showing an increase of mortality, of 644—a very favorable indication of the general health of the city during the past year and sustaining the impression of its natural salubrity.

The aggregate, divided into periods, stands thus—each month, average 1,800; each week, average 415; each day, average 59.

In comparison with the year 1850, the past year exhibits a considerable advance. That season exhibiting a report of only 14,729 deaths from *disease* alone. This flattering condition has been accounted for, on the ground, that the prevalence of the *cholera* and kindred diseases, in the previous year, left but little of the more susceptible material to become certain victims of disease during the succeeding year, and the large increased per centage of 1851, is attributed to the extensive immigration that occurred, the early closing of the avenues of egress from the city, leaving thousands of indigent and enfeebled foreigners among us, who were destined to become inhabitants of the interior; and the consequent spread of the diseases of impoverished condition, more particularly among the children,

for the infant mortality, at the period alluded to, was greatly augmented, though under the circumstances, and in view of the facts presented, not calculated to excite undue anxiety or alarm. The enormous influx of population from the old world, of nearly 300,000 persons in the year 1851, and of rising 300,000 in 1852, many of whom are ripe subjects for disease and death, must necessarily have swelled our list of mortality, and the marvel is, that, amid so large a preponderance of the material for destruction, our city can still truthfully claim an exemption from the dire sway of human fatality, not surpassed by perhaps any city in the world.

But during the past season, it becomes us to indulge in much gratulation for the healthfulness we have had the happiness to experience; during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, a few cases of *Cholera* are reported, as occurring, many of which were doubtless ordinary cases of *Cholera Morbus*, but nothing in the form of an *epidemic* can truly be said to have been present; *sporadic* cases of this complaint, now that the disease has been fairly introduced throughout the length and breadth of our country, very likely will occur every season, but surely we need not, even with the pursuance of no more than our present precautionary measures, have any unnecessary and unfounded apprehensions, nor effect the uncalled for prophetic perceptions that some wiseacres, in self-estimation, have an especial fancy for indulgence; it is well, however, to prepare for the approach of any and all kinds of disease, by a prompt adoption of such measures, as shall be deemed best to keep it at a distance, or, if it come, nip it in its

incipiency, or ameliorate its ferocity. Some brief relevant suggestions, I shall, on a future page, respectfully address to your corporate consideration ; the object in view, is a better established system of protection.

The number of deceased *males* was 11,859, against 12,175 the previous year, being 316 less ; the number of deceased *females* was 9,742, against 9,849 the previous year, being 107 less, making 423 deaths less, from *all causes*, than was reported for 1851 ; thus it will be perceived, that while the mortality in 1852 from actual *disease*, or what is termed, in ordinary parlance, "*natural causes*," reaches 644 greater, than in 1851 ; that, from *all causes*, falls 423 short of that year's estimate ; the deaths from extraneous causes appearing, in the report, more numerous—in any view, from these *data*, it is a little remarkable, how small the difference appears between the two year's statements. The *males*, as usual, still assume the precedence in numbers, whatever reasons may be assigned for the permanency of this advance. The greater exposure that the male population are subjected to in adult life, is generally supposed to account for this statistical condition ; and doubtless it is a very tenable reason, and it is not unlikely, if we seek for another cause, in the more *exposed habits* of the males, we shall not be unsuccessful in the search. The excess of males of all ages for 1852, was 2,117, about twenty-one per cent. ; the excess of male adults was 485, about twelve per cent. ; the excess of male children was 1632, about twenty-nine per cent. ; this preponderance in the mortality of male childhood, is sometimes partly accounted for, by an examination of the table of the *still-born*, where the male excess is apt to be large. In 1851, it was about sixty-seven per cent., but in 1852, it is reduced to eighteen

per cent.; this, therefore, is but a partial solution of the difficulty; affording continued opportunity, however, for progression in at least, speculative theory, if not in established science. The excess of children was 4,291, or about fifty per cent.

Perhaps, as those most interested in the *data* furnished by the Annual Report of this department, have become somewhat familiar with the method of the minor tabular arrangement pursued by my predecessor, it will be as well, in some instances, to adopt the same, or a similar series of comparisons: doubtless this will enable the inquirer, to more readily, and perhaps more satisfactorily, arrive at such conclusions, as may be sought for in these pages; a more intimate knowledge of the detail of office duty may, and I trust will, enable me to somewhat simplify the arrangement of the various statements, that have to be presented in a work of the kind; though I confess, the system followed by Dr. White, affords a very nice and comprehensive elaboration of the matter placed in his hands for publication; some portion of the meditated improvements in the operations of this office, and in the dissemination of its important proceedings, will have to be effectively assisted by the authority of the Corporation, and I will not doubt, that upon a representation of their character, the needed aid will be, in some cases at least, readily extended.

The following table is worthy of examination, as showing the four important *excesses*. Male death over female death—Male adult death over female adult death—Male children death over female children death—Children death over adult death—how constant are their appearance.

	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852
Excess of male mortality...	1262	767	1157	1338	2326	2117
“ “ “ adult.....	604	370	117	317	331	485
“ “ “ children..	658	397	1040	1021	1995	1632
“ children “	1472	1879	283	4156	6674	4291

The excess of death of men and boys, as thus set forth, is as undeviating as a straight line, its permanence is only equaled by its prominence, it of course, varies somewhat in per centage, but seems to ever maintain its marked position.

The excess of mortality in children for 1852, shows, in contrast with that of 1851, a very favorable view; the former, (1851,) being more than fifty-five per cent. greater than the latter, (1852,) a very large and unusual difference. It is very gratifying though, to so materially modify the truly alarming fatality of 1851, by so large a proportionate reduction in 1852; it will probably be necessary to revert to this subject in reviewing the table of diseases—further inquiry may be useful.

A reference to the subjoined statement, presenting the number of adults and children deceased during the past six years, will furnish relevant statistical information. The disproportion, and its progression are lessons for reflection.

	Adults.	Children.
Deaths in 1847.....	7,158	8,630
“ “ 1848.....	7,020	8,899
“ “ 1849.....	11,745	12,028
“ “ 1850.....	6,411	10,567
“ “ 1851.....	7,675	14,349
“ “ 1852.....	8,655	12,946

Not a little discouraging, taking the series of years in view, yet showing a favorable aspect of the children's account of mortality in 1852 in comparison with that of 1851, for while the increase in adults, is 980, there is a decrease in children, of 1,403.

The first year of existence, as is pretty generally known, is the most fatal ; the tenure of life is then certainly very loose and feeble, and yet how many wan and debilitated infants reach vigorous maturity ; hale and hearty children often succumb to the attacks of disease when the weak and sickly pass through the ordeal unharmed ; this is, in many cases, readily explicable, and the obscurity in others, affords no flattering hope for the delicate, as compared with the robust. All measures should, therefore, be availed of, to strengthen the infant constitution, and guard against augmenting the susceptibility to the visitation of disease ; something more than we now possess, is evidently necessary to diminish the startling mortality that invariably occurs in the very early period of human existence. The numbers dying at "one year and under," as recorded in table VI, is here placed in comparative statement of six years—(still-born and premature, omitted.)—

1847,	3,058
1848,	3,413
1849,	3,132
1850.	2,944
1851,	5,384
1852,	5,056

being, for the past year, about twenty-three per cent. of the whole number ; between the ages of one and two, 2,885

deaths occurred—about thirteen per cent.—between the ages of two and five, 2,486 occurred—about eleven per cent.—between five and ten, 948 occurred—about four per cent.—between ten and twenty, 802 occurred—less than four per cent.—between twenty and thirty, 2,183 occurred—about ten per cent.—between thirty and forty, 2,002 occurred—about nine per cent.—between forty and fifty, 1,368 occurred—about six per cent.—between fifty and sixty, 880 occurred—about four per cent.—between sixty and seventy, 629 occurred—about three per cent.—between seventy and eighty, 390 occurred—about two per cent.—between eighty and ninety, 180 occurred—about seven-eighths of one per cent.—between ninety and one hundred, 36 occurred—one sixth of one per cent.—over one hundred, 3 occurred—one seventy-second of one per cent.

It will thus be noticed, as usually is the case, that the first four or five years of existence are particularly hostile to the perpetuation of the human race, from thence, to that of a score of years, quite an encouraging immunity occurs; from thence to the semi-centennial epoch, comprising the three more important decades of life, that is, its vigor and prime, the rate of mortality is again comparatively high; and henceforward, of course, as the more advanced ages are reached, the table exhibits a corresponding decreased per centage of deaths; few attaining that venerated climacteric, *one hundred years*.

Number of deaths between the ages of ninety and one hundred years for the six last years.

1847,	35
1848,	30
1849,	48
1850,	18
1851,	31
1852,	36

Number of deaths over one hundred years of age.

1847,	3
1848,	1
1849,	7
1850,	6
1851,	2
1852,	3

exhibiting an evident possibility of climbing to centenarian existence, amid the destructive tendency of time and its collaterals, however slight the probability appears. The vast improvements of this progressive age are daily adding facilities for comfort and convenience, but they do not include in their civilizing influence the prolongation of earthly existence ; recklessness and indifference have doubtless, an eminent part in accelerating human transit to another sphere ; the will and wisdom being in perpetual conflict throughout life, and the former obtaining the mastery ; for what reflecting mind can hesitate in pronouncing a large share of the mortality, attributable to the very sparing regard paid to the laws of life, and to the well known requirements of health ; a reformation in *practice*, more conforming to the *theory* of life, would, unquestionably, lead to the well being and longevity of the race, exalting both the *morale* and *physique* to a happier and more elevated eminence.

As a convenient table for reference the following is worth preservation:

Ratio of Deaths to the Total Mortality in each Decade of Life.

AGES.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Birth to 10..	1 to 1.60	1 to 1.45	1 to 1.57	1 to 1.55	1 to 1.67	1 to 1.66
10 " 20..	" 24.43	" 24.54	" 22.04	" 27.00	" 25.50	" 26.93
20 " 30..	" 8.10	" 8.16	" 8.14	" 9.59	" 8.70	" 9.89
30 " 40..	" 8.61	" 8.60	" 7.79	" 10.61	" 10.50	" 10.78
40 " 50..	" 12.34	" 12.00	" 10.96	" 15.43	" 16.54	" 15.79
50 " 60..	" 21.16	" 19.32	" 19.15	" 22.64	" 23.70	" 24.54
60 " 70..	" 26.72	" 28.20	" 25.89	" 31.41	" 35.00	" 34.34
70 " 80..	" 45.23	" 37.12	" 48.02	" 56.50	" 60.00	" 55.38
80 " 90..	" 103.18	" 74.65	" 105.19	" 94.30	" 123.22	" 120.05
90 " 100..	" 451.00	" 469.60	" 552.86	" 943.00	" 710.00	" 600.00
Unknown ...	" 74.16	" 111.25	" 74.00	" 99.25	" 203.75	" 175.61

Ratio possessing so marked a uniformity, as is exhibited in the above series of years, must arrest the attention of all who feel interested in vital statistics, and although we may not be enabled yet to fully account for this law of nature, as it appears, yet we may possibly gather some information regarding the periods of life, when admonitory lessons should awaken us more readily to heed their inducements, and guard ourselves from impending dangers. In early life, and at its meridian, mortality registers its greatest numbers. From the preceding figures it appears that those dying from *birth to ten years* rate as 1 to a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$; minor divisions included, are as follows:

One year and under amount to 5,281—rate as 1 to 4.09
 One year to two years " " 2,885— " " 1 " 7.48
 Two years to five years " " 2,486— " " 1 " 8.69
 Five years to ten years " " 948— " " 1 " 22.79

The following statement shows the per centage, &c., of the monthly mortality of the past year, in the order of precedence in numbers.

August..... 2,425	} 6,699—Thirty-one p. ct.	{	11 ² / ₁₀ p. ct.
July..... 2,193			10 ¹ / ₁₀ p. ct.
September. 2,081			9 ¹ / ₁₀ p. ct.
January... 1,914	} 5,529—Twenty-six p. ct.	{	8 ¹ / ₁₀ p. ct.
March 1,897			8 ¹ / ₁₀ p. ct.
February.. 1,718			7 ¹ / ₁₀ p. ct.
December.. 1,666	} 4,838—Twenty-two p. ct.	{	7 ¹ / ₁₀ p. ct.
April 1,586			7 ¹ / ₁₀ p. ct.
October ... 1,586			7 ¹ / ₁₀ p. ct.
June..... 1,558	} 4,535—Twenty-one p. ct.	{	7 ¹ / ₁₀ p. ct.
May 1,550			7 ¹ / ₁₀ p. ct.
November.. 1,427			6 ¹ / ₁₀ p. ct.
Total 21,601			

In the months of January, February and March, the first three months, 5,529 deaths are recorded. This period, it will be remembered, was one of prevailing cold weather, and part of it exceedingly intense, yet the percentage to the total mortality is but about the quarterly proportion—twenty-five and a half. In the months of April, May and June, the second portion, or spring, of the calendar year, 4,694 deaths are recorded, being less than twenty-two per cent. of the whole number. In July, August and September, the third period, the *summer solstice*, when abdominal ailments are in the fullest prevalence, 6,699 deaths are recorded; these are high figures, and when too, a numerous portion of our residents proper, are sojourning in the country. Still, as the tables explain, the augmentation is owing mostly to infantile mortality, and that too, as can be shown, among a class, and in such localities, where disease, under the attendant circumstances, can scarcely be absent, or fail to result in death—the rate here is about thirty-one per cent. of the aggre-

gate. In the months of October, November and December, the fourth and last division of the year, when autumnal derangements exercise their frequently very potent sway, 4,679 deaths are recorded, comparing very equably with the spring quarter, the figures being nearly the same, amounting to about twenty-two per cent. of the totality.

To the young of all classes of society, the summer season seems to furnish additional elements of destruction, *zymotic* influences are more readily produced; in them too, from their condition of infantile growth, the susceptibility to become the subjects of disease, is enhanced, while the power of resistance to its blighting agency is at its *minimum*. The winter months seem to exercise an agency of fatality among those advanced in years, and those of infant age, who have but little protection from the effects of inclemency. It is a very noticeable fact, that a majority of our *revolutionary sires* pass away during the prevalence of cold weather, the decayed power of the heart's action fails to provide the warmth of circulation essential to life, and its extinction readily occurs. In comparison with these two periods of the year, it will be observed how favorably the spring and fall appear; their usual exemption proves them the seasons more congenial to existence.

Large as the annual mortality of the city, when shown forth in the aggregate, appears to the mere cursory observer, it does not assume so prominent a bearing, when looked upon, side by side, with current circumstances, that should always have their due weight noticed—with these provisions, answering as they should, for their own share in augmenting the numbers published in our reports, it is susceptible of proof, that our *ratio*, in a relative point of

view, exhibits a highly favorable comparison with that of any of the large cities of this or the old world. It is gratifying too, to observe, that while occasionally some epidemic influences obtain a temporary ascendancy, and exercise, to some extent, a fatal sway, still, relatively viewed, and all things properly considered, the mortality is not increasing—it does not keep pace with our advancing inhabitancy. We doubtless owe this healthful condition to improved sanitary measures, a bountiful supply of pure water, effecting a higher degree of *indoor cleanliness*, the extension of free medical attendance, by the liberality of our admirable system of *Dispensary* relief, and the extensive progress made in a proper sewerage of the city, affording valuable proof, how much can be accomplished by the combined agency of science and energy, when rationally applied to minister to the protection and providence of mankind.

Within a few years past our population has grown with an unprecedented rapidity. In 1840 the census returns numbered 312,710. During the half dozen succeeding years, some 337,780 immigrants arrived at this port, of course destined variously, some of whom, and perhaps not a very few, made their homes among us. Be this as it may, the computation for 1845 does not seem to have swelled our numbers as largely as would be supposed; the estimate then being 371,223, a large accession it is true, but far short of the subsequent *ratio* of increase. The current of immigration was then of moderate dimensions; it was reserved until a little later period to welcome to our shores the truly marvelous addition to our country's prosperity, of nearly a million and a half of human beings! now scattered over a large extent of our western and

Northern states. The number arrived during the past year, 1852, as will be perceived by a table herein published, amount to 300,992. What an astounding multitude to become, in so short a time, part and parcel of our community, partake of its extended privileges, and assist in developing the resources, and accelerating the advance of our national union. The portion that take up their abode in this city, cannot now be arrived at with exactness, but it would seem that it may safely be assumed, that one in twenty becomes annually added to our stationary population. This is perhaps rather too limited a view, but I choose the *minimum* sum in order not to over-estimate the approximation I am about to make to the present probable census of this city.

In 1850, we are said to have numbered	515,394
Add one-twentieth yearly increase from births, removals hither from different parts of the United States	25,769
Total	541,163
Accession from abroad (foreign) in 1851, 290,000, (about) the one-twentieth of which, supposed remaining, is	14,500
Presumed population of 1851	555,663
Add one-twentieth yearly increase as per above computation	27,783
Total	583,446
Accession from abroad (foreign) in 1852, 300,992, the one-twentieth of which is, as per above computation	15,050
Estimated population at the close of 1852	598,496

There can be little or no doubt that, in round numbers, this city contains, as a settled populacy, 600,000 persons; some authorities place it considerably higher, inasmuch as the rules for computing its advances in other and differently situated localities have no accurate application here, and the apparent addition to our numbers seem to imply it.

The following statement will show the *variations* in the increase, dividing the time, according to the census periods, for nearly a half-century.

From 1805 to 1810	there was an increase of	20,603
" 1810 to 1815	" " "	4,246
" 1815 to 1820	" " "	23,087
" 1820 to 1825	" " "	43,380
" 1825 to 1830	" " "	36,503
" 1830 to 1835	" " "	67,500
" 1835 to 1840	" " "	42,621
" 1840 to 1845	" " "	58,513
" 1845 to 1850	" " "	144,117

The mortality occurring during these heavy immigrating seasons cannot, with any propriety, be counted as belonging to the true population of the city; from unavoidable causes, such as penury and privation, day and night exposures, debilitated and diseased conditions, produced on shipboard, and the toils and troubles of a temporary sojourn, preparatory to other destinations, very many sicken and die, and the records here announce the fatality.

If all those who are merely with us for the time being, including strangers from every section, were computed in our estimated number of inhabitants, we should reach at

times not far from 700,000 persons; with this extent of humanity within our limits, if the comparison be made, of the prevailing mortality, would it not place the health of the city in an aspect that must necessarily silence all doubts of its continued favored condition.

Subjoined, I have deemed it proper, as an important subject of information, to transfer from the report for 1850, a

Table, showing the number of deaths annually, (as far back as returns can be obtained,) and the ratio.*

YEARS.	Deaths from disease & accidents.	Population.	Ratio of deaths to population.	REMARKS.
1805†	2,297	75,770	1 to 32, 98	Highest ratio.
1806	2,174			
1807	2,236			
1808	1,950			
1809†	2,038			
1810	2,073	96,373	1 to 46, 49	Lowest ratio.
1811	2,431			
1812	2,472			
1813†	2,207			
1814	1,881			
1815	2,405	100,619	1 to 41, 83	
1816	2,651			
1817	2,409			
1818	3,106			
1819†	3,008			
1820	3,326	123,706	1 to 37, 19	
1821	3,368			
1822†	3,026			
1823	3,221			
1824	4,091			
1825	4,774	166,086	1 to 34, 78	
1826	4,671			

* With the exception of 1802, when 1,930 occurred, all deaths included.

† Yellow fever.

YEARS.	Deaths from disease & accidents	Population	Ratio of deaths to population.	REMARKS.
1827	4,590			
1828	4,843			
1829	4,734			
1830	5,198	202,589	1 to 38.97	
1831	5,991			
1832	9,975	.....	.....	Cholera.
1833	5,354			
1834	8,590	.....	.....	Cholera.
1835	6,608	270,089	1 to 40.87	
1836	7,503			
1837	8,182			
1838	7,503			
1839	7,314			
1840	7,868	312,710	1 to 39.74	
1841	8,531			
1842	8,503			
1843	7,953			
1844	8,127			
1845	9,286	371,223	1 to 37.75	
1846	10,079			
1847	14,441	.....	.....	Typhus.
1848	14,553			
1849	22,373	.....	.....	Cholera.
1850	15,377	515,394	1 to 32.52	
1851	19,234			
1852	19,754			

Our next topic of examination will be Table No. VI showing monthly returns of the deaths, names of diseases sex and age of deceased, numbering over one hundred and forty causes of death. The following statement of thirty nine principal diseases for the last eight years, will be found convenient to refer to for the purpose of comparison, &c.

Diseases most prominent.			Typhus.		Cholera.		Typhus.	
	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852
Apoplexy.....	333	400	445	421	562	572	659	653
Atrophy.....			49	62	107	76	140	136
Burned or scalded.....			45	72	71	86	96	87
Cholera Infantum.....	563	527	692	505	926	713	721	915
Congestion of Lungs.....			70	125	139	202	185	256
Convulsions.....	771	879	1023	1193	1426	1238	1592	1680
Croup.....	220	190	271	319	292	356	462	595
Debility.....	140	199	515	396	484	343	429	468
Diarrhoea.....			588	432	793	473	743	567
Dysentery.....			657	739	1256	792	1193	774
Hydrocephalus.....	482	483	559	562	718	709	791	882
Inflammation of Lungs.....	753	573	748	708	926	924	1263	1062
" Bowels.....			441	499	531	433	537	433
" Brain.....			266	263	366	335	418	442
Marasmus.....			688	680	764	746	1051	971
Measles.....	137	17	275	77	125	324	320	246
Scarlet Fever.....	63	114	142	93	266	311	627	613
Small Pox.....	425	141	53	544	326	231	562	497
Teething.....			84	110	114	128	151	177
Premature Birth.....			114	134	152	183	220	225
Still-born.....			944	1027	1168	1152	1236	1405
Whooping Cough.....	89	214	86	213	112	180	114	187
Bleeding, (chiefly from Lungs).....		80	101	92	127	137	151	107
Cancers.....			99	66	87	83	65	91
Consumption.....	1659	1698	1926	1869	2086	1923	2374	2487
Cholera Morbus.....	19	34	44	43	241	44	102	238
Delirium Tremens.....	81	80	137	104	110	80	118	118
Disease of Heart.....			174	217	242	263	273	276
Drowned.....			134	138	146	173	162	169
Other casualties.....		125	160	233	245	306	423	436
Erysipelas.....	149	162	249	155	172	186	205	156
Fever, Typhus and Typhoid.....	174	256	1396	943	602	472	1102	758
" Others.....		312	614	539	546	434	556	626
Dropsy (principally of Abdomen).....		286	321	239	259	339	415	453
Inflammation of Liver.....			74	96	85	112	110	120
" Stomach.....			114	119	156	137	132	122
" Other.....			196	215	188	196	218	184
Old Age.....			180	228	224	170	179	160
Paralysis.....			119	141	104	100	132	138

This synopsis of the main causes of mortality is not arranged as methodically as I should wish, but it will suffice to show, with as much particularity as is generally ever looked for in a series of years, how death was occasioned, and how the sums of the various divisions annually compare.

Under the term *Apoplexy*, as many of its victims were in early life, doubtless, other diseases of the brain were the

more especial cause of fatality; *Apoplexy proper*, as recognized by a nicer nomenclature, probably had but little to do with most of the cases. The decrease from last year is about one per cent.

The death by *Atrophy*, a wasting away, should probably be included in those by *Marasmus*, the general head of kindred diseases, the distinction however, having been introduced in former reports, it is continued simply for comparison; they have been supposed, in the main, cases of *Congenital Syphilis*, and have previously been on the increase. The report shows a small per centage less than last year.

The *Burned or Scalded*, have not quite reached last year's number, the noticed increase from 1847 to 1851 inclusive, in last year's report, as being in proportion to the increase of population, fails during 1852, and a *deduction* of ten per cent., the supposed increase ratio of population, happily occurs; but, in view of the public heedlessness, it is more rational to apprehend an augmentation of this kind of mortality than to look for its diminution—*vide* daily publications of accidents from the unguarded use of *burning fluids*, and the careless leaving of children around fires during the absence of parents or other protectors. Municipal laws cannot well apply to obviate all this mischief.

Cholera Infantum numbers an important increase over last year's report; twenty-seven per cent. is a large accession, and within a trifle of the heavy mortality that occurred during the *cholera* season of 1849; 781 of the 915

deaths are recorded in July, August and September. In view of the evident tendency toward the prevalence of another *cholera* infliction during the past summer, this is by no means a very unfavorable comparison with the figures of 1851. There can be no doubt, however, that timely medical aid would be the means of saving a great proportion of these cases; the disease has a short race, and a heedless inattention to its early symptoms too often seals the doom of its victims beyond the efficacy of remedial measures: a crude and impoverished diet and insufficient ventilation of lodging apartments, are the two leading causes of this formidable complaint.

Cholera Morbus, the like disease in adults, also exhibits a large increase—one hundred and thirty-three per cent. over last year, and the same observations are applicable to the attendant circumstances. The 374 cases put down as *cholera*, before noticed, there is reason to suspect, were not all truly such; they nearly all occurred in July, August, September and October. In some portions of the United States this erratic and stealthy pestilence has had a very fatal sway; its mode of visitation defies all calculations of its approach, and its selection of locality, though often presumed, is frequently where least expected. Its migratory disposition will probably cause it to be felt throughout the country, from time to time, modifying, we trust, however, its effects, as it teaches us the lesson of guarding against it by a vigilant attention to our sanitary condition; a paramount duty, the neglect of which has, no doubt, upon different occasions, invited destruction to feast at the banquet prepared for the exercise of its fearful voracity! How invaluable is purity of atmosphere!

As a comparative record of the several *cholera* visitations to this city, the subjoined table is worthy of insertion; the effect of its presence during the past year, though it was scarcely epidemical, will be seen to have been quite limited. It will be noticed, that while in 1832 and 1834 it was confined to four and three months respectively, its duration in 1849 was through seven months, and the few cases occurring in 1852 were apportioned through eight months. This variation in its prevalence is not alone—its character is visibly modified; and while it is equally *catching*, as the phrase is, it is deemed by physicians generally to yield much more readily to remedial efforts.

YEAR.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL.	Ratio of deaths to annual mortality	Ratio of deaths to population.
1832	.....	.....	1797	1202	451	63	.....	.....	3513	1 in 2.93	1 in 65.46
1834	.....	.....	.....	421	507	43	.....	.....	971	1 in 9.25	"273.06
1849	35	775	2625	1452	161	16	7	.....	5071	1 in 4.68	"83.74
1852	2	1	20	94	194	59	3	1	374	1 in 57.76	"1604.28

Diarrhæa does not seem to have taken away as many patients as during the previous year; twenty-four per cent. less are recorded in the tables, certainly a favorable statement, when pervading influences were so rife in the production of disease of the bowels.

Dysentery likewise presents a much reduced number—a decrease of thirty-five per cent. from the report of 1851, and over two per cent. less than that of 1850—a year of remarkable health. It is indeed a source of gratification, as well as of encouragement, to witness such marked im-

provement in the action and tendency of these avenues of disease.

Congestion of the Lungs has advanced thirty-nine per cent. over last year's statement—a high rate of increase. A comparison with the four preceding years, shows that this description of *respiratory* difficulty is gaining a prevalence worthy of notice; the inclemency of last spring seems to have occasioned a large number of cases, but again, in the succeeding fall, there were nearly as many; the augmentation is, therefore, not readily accounted for on the ground of temperature; other atmospheric condition, the hygrometric, perhaps, which has a very direct agency upon the human system, has brought about this increased fatality.

Croup also adds considerably to the number of its victims; its increase over that of 1851, is twenty-nine per cent.; its onward march is similar to that of *congestion of the lungs*, though carrying off about double the number.

Consumption, in all bills of mortality that we have access to, stands conspicuously forth in its array of figures; in the present report, it will be seen that only five per cent. is the increase over last year's numbers; while the increase of last year, 1851, over the year before, 1850, amounts to the wide difference of nearly twenty-four per cent. The mortality from this cause greatly exceeds that of any other; in this, however, it is only pursuing its usual course. It is not at all presumable, though, that *phthisis* as understood, is properly chargeable with all included under the term *consumption*: it has ever been found an exceedingly convenient hiding-place for a host of ailments that prefer another guise; there's a *prestige* about

it, and a protecting character in its influence, that cause it to be constantly sought, to shield others of not such distinctive favor; hence its ranks are always crowded, and it would not be surprising, upon due investigation, if the discovery were made, that, like "*Charity*, it covereth a multitude of sins!"

The proportion of those *said* to have died of this maldy, to the total mortality, will be found to be eleven and a half per cent., or about one-ninth; there is little reason, however, to suppose that this disease in this city prevails to this extent. There is no other way, though, for this department at present, than to receive and record the certificates of death as they *purport* to be. The undefined character of the returns, attaches no responsibility to the City Inspector; and if more minute and *correct* statements are required, the reform must commence elsewhere; and though the prospect, judging from the past, is exceedingly dubious, I do indulge a hope that the necessity of an improvement will become so glaringly apparent, as to promote, ere long, the desired object. It is my purpose, in this review, to present an *expose* of existing defects, and urge the advantages of an amended system of reporting to this office.

This disease, some observers estimate, destroys one-sixth, or about sixteen per cent. of the human family; this computation though, for the city of New York, is much too high, even as returned, as will be noticed above. And I imagine the proportion is rather beyond the true *consumption* statistics of any large city in this country. There doubtless are some few towns where, during some extraordinary seasons, and where the climate has a greater adaptation to the action of this disease, that *one to six* falls

a victim to the true *Phthisis Pulmonalis*; but it is scarcely to be believed, as a general average, that this is its prevailing mortality.

In this city it is well known, that it has not, as a usual occurrence, a fatality equal to many other places at the North. This observation is not made as an invidious comparison, but simply to show, that while the numbers in our records are large, they do not reach the proportion estimated by some authorities, as the average who perish by *pulmonary* consumption. We therefore compare favorably with other localities, admitting the truth of the statement presented in our annual tables, a representation, however, that, to say the least, is extremely doubtful, and while we have ample reason for this belief among ourselves, it is rational to imagine that other records may exhibit a like delinquency.

The numbers thus dying, for the last six years, are as follows :

In 1847, there were recorded,	1,926.
1848, " "	1,869.
1849, " "	2,086.
1850, " "	1,928.
1851, " "	2,374.
1852, " "	2,487.

The following is the *monthly* record of *Consumption* in our report for the year 1852 :

January.....	245
February.....	233
March.....	235
April.....	240
Carried forward.....	953

Brought forward.....	953
May.....	199
June.....	152
July.....	191
August.....	207
September.....	182
October.....	183
November.....	214
December.....	206
Total.....	2487

Convulsions show an increase of 88 over last year's returns; a per centage of rather favorable import, when we consider the large accession of infants among the immigration during 1852, and the many privations endured by the thousands who inhabit filthy and unventilated apartments in various sections of the city. The *Dispensary* practice, in some of the wards, readily dissipates any marvel that so many fall victims to these usually sympathetic derangements. It is indeed a matter of astonishment that they live at all amid so much mortal mischief.

Hydrocephalus, as one of the more frequent outlets of human life, exhibits an increase of 91 over the report of 1852, or eleven and a half per cent. The same causes, of course, lead to the production of this disease. These cases, though, are not all the watery brain of infancy; many an adult death participates in the hospitality of its covert condescension; and the wide world happily knows not, nor suspects its falsity.

Pulmonary Inflammation has fallen off materially—a decrease of sixteen per cent. presents a very favorable

condition. This disorder, for the past two years, has numbered over a thousand victims. It has its range usually among the young, and is among the more formidable causes of fatality in all northern climates. A prompt attention to its incipency would doubtless lead to the recovery from many an attack. The "merely slight colds," as they are termed, are too frequently unheeded in this *fast era*, and hence the prominence of its termination.

Of the *Phlegmasia*, generally, the report of 1852 very favorably compares with that of 1851. Thus, there occurred of

	In 1851.	1852.
Inflammation of Lungs....	1,263	1,062
" Bowels..	537	483
" Brain....	418	442
" Liver....	110	120
" Stomach	182	122
" Other....	218	184
Total.....	2,728	2,363

being a reduction of 365 from last year's figures, or thirteen and a half per cent.; a very gratifying view of the more *acute* causes of mortality.

Marasmus always occupies a high numeration in the reports from this office; and, in fact, the same may be said of all the *Cachexia*. In 1850, 746 deaths were announced from this disease. In 1851, the numbers reached 1051, an enormous advance, equal to forty-one per cent.! This has been accounted for in my remarks upon the fatality of childhood. In 1852 we record a decrease, 971 cases ap-

pearing in the columns; a falling off of 80 cases; equal to seven and a half per cent. This disease, among a portion of the inhabitants of large cities, amid so much destitution and atmospheric impurity, is indeed one of the *blights* of necessity. Circumstances exercise an imperious sway, and if noxious seeds are allowed to germinate, the culture so efficiently promoted, the harvest *must* be early, and be gathered into its primitive dust.

Whooping cough seems to have prevailed to a considerable extent, judging from the increase of its mortality over 1851. Seventy-three instances of fatal termination more than then reported—an advance of sixty-four per cent. It would be instructive if physicians would be less brief in certifying deaths thus occasioned. *Pertussis, per se*, when fatal, has generally a concomitant affection, either other *pulmonary, or cerebral diseases*, or both; and it is a point of some importance to be enabled to report accurately, the more direct cause of its unfavorable sequel, and thus lessen the obscurity of our official registration.

Cancers have been also on the progressive. They are among the less frequent causes of death; still, from their malignancy and intractability, they are always worthy of particular notice. Their increased fatality in 1852 is forty per cent.; 91 cases are registered, 21 of which are *uterine*, and the remaining 70 are not defined; 65 cases in 1851—forty per cent. increase. Why this information should be withheld, is a problem not difficult, I imagine, to solve; no want of courtesy, nor yet a disposition to be unintelligible, is the cause—a *routine* heedlessness, and no positive requirements to furnish definite description of diseases, are the fountains from which this growing difficulty springs.

Measles.—Quite a decline is shown, during 1852, in the mortality from this source. In 1850 there were 324 cases, in 1851, 320, a decline; and last year, only 246 cases are reported; a difference of 74 cases, equal to a deduction of twenty-three per cent. More than one half occurred in May, June, July, and August. The fewest cases were in November and December, amounting to only one-twentieth of the whole number, or five per cent., and it appears to have been passed through very lightly, unattended by the symptoms of severity, sometimes prevalent.

Scarlet Fever.—This much increased disease from former years, when it was scarcely known in this country, numbers a few less victims in 1852 than the year previous, 1851, but comparing the added mortality of these two seasons, with that of 1849 and 1850, the disparity is certainly any thing but encouraging, thus :

In 1849 and 1850, there were . . . 577 cases.

In 1850 and 1852, “ “ . . . 1240 “

a difference of 663 cases! equal to the enormous proportion of nearly one hundred and fifteen per cent advance!

In 1847 and 1848, there occurred . . . 235 cases

In 1845 and 1846, “ “ . . . 177 “

an increase during these periods of 58 cases, equal to nearly thirty-three per cent.; that is to say, that while the progress of the mortality from 1845 and 1846 to 1847 and 1848 was 33 per cent., that from 1849 and 1850 to 1851 and 1852 was one hundred and fifteen per cent.; a difference sufficiently appalling to awaken the deepest interest in the nature and characteristics of this increasing scourge. Nothing yet seems to have been discover-

ed reliably applicable in its *prophylaxis*, its contagious and intractable disposition, cause it always to be looked upon with the utmost anxiety ; medical skill proposes to do nothing more than to endeavor to conduct its patient safely through its course, but the pilot is too frequently insufficient to save his endangered charge, in the peril of his passage, from either sudden wreck or lingering dissolution. The subject is well worthy the vigilant attention of the medical philanthropist. The vast increase of mortality by the spread of this infection calls for some associated means of bringing to light whatever may be—and there evidently is much—that is hidden from professional knowledge, pertaining to its properties and peculiarities. The experience of the profession convened for relation and comparison might probably elucidate much of the obscurity respecting its efficient treatment, and mode of prevention. These are the points required. By its present name and defined character, it has been known only about a hundred years, but judging from the recent past, it is likely to be further known—if not understood—the scalpel, the microscope, the crucible, and the mind have been vigorously toiling in searching for the mysterious agency of its propagation and destruction, yet the information sought remains undiscovered. Have we no *Jenners* to lend a helping hand, and arrest this augmenting pestilence, that seems to spare no locality or condition of life? The sanitary government of the city might not be unprofitably employed in giving their attention to the theme by some distinct movement of official authority ; at all events, the annual accessions, thus reported, furnish a lesson not to be forgotten, if it be its fate to be lightly passed over, as an unimportant admonition. The winter months were the most fatal season.

Small Pox.—Though much more prevalent than should be allowed, and numbering its victims by hundreds, presents a more favorable phase than is exhibited in last year's report—497 deaths having occurred, being a decrease of 65 cases, or about twelve per cent. In the year 1850 the comparatively small number of 231 deaths occurred, and in tracing the annual mortality back a few years, we find as might be expected, no regular advance in proportion to the population. Occasionally, the public become somewhat alarmed, and the city authorities recommend universal vaccination. The following season fewer cases occur, as a necessary consequence; the temporary anxiety having passed away, though not without effecting a signal blessing. Immigration and other means adding to our resident populace, the malady again appears, and hence the lack of uniformity in its annual career. No such number of deaths, as the record shows, even though it be less than last year's, should take place in this city; the preventive operation is offered freely, and thousands are sensible enough to avail themselves of the gratuity. Physicians endeavor to show its necessity, and urge it wherever their influence extends; still many persons are without protection, and many children are brought here, and born here, and nothing is thought of danger until the eruption makes its appearance, and the contamination is spreading its virulence abroad, to the dismay, even of those who have about them the *seal* of vaccination. To some considerable extent, the evil works its own cure; many go at once, and become revaccinated, as they should, showing a good example to those who hesitate, from perhaps, both doubt of its efficacy and inexcusable neglect; and thus the distemper again receives a check. There are, how-

ever, many, especially of our floating population, who remain unprotected, and I would respectfully suggest the adoption of some more efficient measures to keep at bay this loathsome disease; it is not enough to say to the resident or the stranger, here are the means at hand to save you from an attack of small pox, it shall cost you nothing, your own life perhaps depends upon your choice, you are invited to partake of the offering: something farther must be done, or else perhaps, before we are aware of it, the contagion has besieged us. If an enemy to our country's rights and privileges, and thereby our lives and happiness, were arrayed against us, and seeking our national destruction, by the spirit of our laws we should be compelled to march against the invader, and at least make an effort to arrest the destroying intruder—can it be, that this foulest of enemies to humanity, shall be allowed to trample down our protective barriers, and slay whomsoever it might, by its infectious presence and contact? Has any one a right to so endanger another's life unnecessarily? he has not; his *own* existence is not *all* that may suffer from his neglect or unwillingness, and while the whole community is endangered; hence, is it not obvious, that it must be shown an *obligation* resting upon every individual to protect *himself*, for his *own and other's safety*—and then, if needs be—it must be, through the interposition of a more stringent dictum, that we shield ourselves from this disastrous epidemic and contagious scourge. There is no safety in a vague dependence upon mere discretion or whimsicality, and the day is now past for any further indulgence of untenable, old-fashioned prejudices to be suffered to stand in the way of the public protection and benefit.

the following table of the annual number of deaths from *Scarlet Fever*, *Measles*, and *Small Pox*, in the city of New York, from 1805 to the present time, (end of 1852,) will be found useful to refer to in the investigation of their extent and progress. It is continued from the statement in the report of year before last, and shows very forcibly the correctness of some suggestions I have made.

YEARS.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Small pox.	Total.	Years.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Small pox.	Total.
1805	4	.....	62	66	1829	188	91	16	295
1806	4	.....	48	52	1830	246	22	176	444
1807	2	1	29	32	1831	258	89	224	521
1808	4	64	62	130	1832	221	290	89	600
1809	9	2	66	77	1833	179	38	25	242
1810	1	2	4	7	1834	418	212	233	863
1811	.....	2	117	119	1835	174	82	351	607
1812	.....	9	21	30	1836	202	443	173	818
1813	1	35	2	38	1837	579	238	164	981
1814	1	15	2	18	1838	257	79	91	427
1815	.....	18	94	112	1839	158	133	68	359
1816	.....	19	179	198	1840	191	186	232	609
1817	3	20	14	37	1841	366	113	209	688
1818	.....	18	19	37	1842	416	60	181	657
1819	5	10	.....	15	1843	223	118	117	458
1820	5	74	.....	79	1844	225	51	20	296
1821	3	109	.....	112	1845	63	136	425	624
1822	1	1	.....	2	1846	114	17	141	272
1823	2	117	18	137	1847	142	275	53	470
1824	3	100	394	497	1848	93	77	544	714
1825	10	53	40	103	1849	266	125	326	717
1826	24	31	58	113	1850	311	324	231	866
1827	4	172	149	325	1851	627	320	562	1509
1828	11	28	98	132	1852	613	246	497	1356

By putting the three *contagions* together, it will be seen how the increase of the two past years has been for this proportion of mortality; 643 cases, or a proportion of twenty-four per cent., is the rise of 1851's total over that of 1850;—1852's advance over 1850's, numbers the reduced total of 490 cases, or a proportion of fifty-six and a half per cent.; and the reduction of 153 from the figures of 1851 while it happily shows a lessened fatality of over

ten per cent., exhibits, also, that the elements or propagating materials, or whatever else they may be termed, are much too rife for those interested in sanitary reformation, to affect unconcern, or abate their vigilance, in the promotion of health and security. I cannot pass by this engaging theme, without endeavoring to enlist further attention.

Professor Joseph M. Smith, M.D., in an interesting report made to the "American Medical Association," several years since, makes the above table, drawn up for the purpose, the basis of several important views held by the committee, in relation to the character and progress of these eruptive diseases. They were then "not able to state the extent of their occurrence" in this country, but were "in possession of some facts worthy of recital," touching their "history, as they have prevailed in the city of New York during a long series of years." They state that "for several years prior to 1805, and from this period to the close of 1822, *Scarlet fever* was very rarely met with; and *Measles* and *Small pox* were comparatively infrequent," in the records of mortality. That during that time there were reported only 43 deaths from scarlet fever; 399 from measles and 719 from small pox. They then "slowly assumed an epidemic character, and in the course of twenty-five years," ending at the close of 1847, "there were 4,874 deaths from scarlet fever; 3,124 from measles, and 3,740 from small pox." The extent of mortality of scarlet fever since then, to the close of the past year, has been fully noticed in the remarks on that disease, and that of the other two diseases, for a portion of the *interim*, when treating of them in their order. The com-

mittee find "no explanation of these epidemic phenomena in the increase of population of late years." They deem that the facts stated distinctly show that there were in 1823 that peculiar variety of epidemic meteoration which favors the diffusion of the contagious exanthemata, and especially of scarlet fever, and which, greatly augmenting in force, reached its height of intensity in 1837, in which 579 died of scarlet fever; 238 of measles, and 164 of small pox, making a total of 981 deaths from these diseases;" since then, down to 1846, there has been an abatement in their fatality, lessening the total to 272 deaths. Sometimes widely varying from year to year, but not reaching at any time those high numbers, until 1851 and 1852. The prospective decline in the mortality of these eruptive fevers at the period the committee submitted their report, induced them to naturally ask "May we not infer that at a period not very distant, they will become as rare in proportion to the population, as they were from 1805 to 1823; the two immediate past years rather arrest that encouragement, holding forth no flattering evidences of so happy an immunity. The learned committee "notice, as worthy of attention, that while" these three diseases "were of infrequent occurrence in New York, the "*Yellow fever* prevailed, several times, epidemically, and that since 1822, or since the exanthemata have been prevalent, yellow fever has not appeared as an epidemic; and from these facts, it seems that yellow fever and the exanthemata owe their prevalence to very different varieties of epidemic meteoration." "If this be true," they inquire, "is there not reason to apprehend, that when the prevalence of scarlet fever, measles and small pox shall have further declined or ceased, yellow fever will reappear epidemi-

cally in our great northern emporium and the neighboring cities?" If such apprehension be well founded, then are we in but little danger, at the present time, of encountering an invasion of this heretofore troublesome foe; for since 1846, the total fatality from the tripartite enemy has been rapidly increasing. We have, however, a pretty vigilant *quarantine* to guard us from the *one*, but how shall we escape from the *other*? The hypothetical position, of their *vicarious phenomena* has much of plausibility about it, and if this peculiarity has been observed in other places, the suggestion might assume a material bearing among the laws of particular diseases. The question of preference as to prevalence is not of easy solution. It is true, that from familiarity with the exanthemata, we do not dread their existence among us in proportion to the fear and anxiety excited by the presence of yellow fever; the very name of which, with many, is pregnant with alarm, owing doubtless to our personally knowing nothing about it; its long absence rendering it either unknown or forgotten; yet we can flee from the approach of yellow fever. We can shield ourselves from its incursion. It has also a limited period of intrusion; the frosts and inclemency of our climate observing toward it a hostility that serves as a perfect protection from its influence for two-thirds of the year. Are we thus defended from the despoiling agency of the exanthemata? They are present at all times; they prevail more extensively in winter than in summer; they have often no particular locality of infection; town and country alike share their visitations, and all the knowledge we possess, from a long acquaintanceship with their habits and inflictions, does not seem to enable us to disarm them of their fatal potency to a sufficient extent to indulge the

flattering hope of their radical extermination. *There is a sanitary deficiency somewhere*; and as the committee of the "American Medical Association" have favored us with some important facts and philosophic views upon this momentous matter, may we not look forward for an extension of their labors, valuable indeed as they must be, in the cause of professional philanthropy, and hope to yet derive some practical efficiency in staying the destructive tendency of these eruptive maladies. Of yellow fever, we have long been happily exempt, and now need scarcely fear it—our health laws prevent its access. Of scarlet fever, it has a discouraging progression; it would be gratifying to say that we *need* not have this, for we know we *may*—it is not a disease of *necessity*, but of imminent liability. Of measles, we have no expectation to avoid it; as a rule; though there are exceptions—we *must* have it, And of small pox, we *might* claim almost perfect freedom, if we neglect not the means at our hands. It is *the contagion*, and I have elsewhere suggested the plan of operation that should engage the practical attention of our civil authorities. *Variola* has long since ceased to spread necessary alarm, when the defence has been *properly* applied; and its *modification* has but a sparing fatality, if any at all.

The exclusion of some forms of disease, therefore, if it really necessitate the prevalence of others, equally pernicious, does not confer upon us a safety of very promising utility. That *substitution* is a law, in the economy of disease, cannot well be denied. The discovery of the nature and affinities of that substitution is an elementary step toward its successful management and general prevention; and these are the points we desire to reach. We have

seen that yellow fever is supplanted—that pestilence has left us—have we much cause for gratulation, if the *triune* succession, form the more formidable difficulty? and if the immediate past two years be our guide, what prospective view is presented? We seek first, as a sanitary measure, *prevention*; if we fail in that effort, we search for *curative treatment*. The civil code has much to do with the former, the latter pertains more essentially to medical science. Between the two spheres of action, our citizens are entitled to look for immunity or relief; and there should be nothing omitted in this worthy and duteous pursuit.

While on this subject, it is pertinent to remark that the city of New York is entirely destitute of suitable accommodations for the reception and care of patients suffering an attack of small pox. The City Hospital, of course, receives none that are affected with contagious diseases. The Alms-house Department have a building on Blackwell's Island set apart for the class of patients who seek relief from its bounty; and although it is not intended for the use of others, yet necessity sometimes compels its doors to be open to the accommodation of those who are both able and willing to pay for their treatment. Strangers, wealthy and of distinction, have been beneficiaries of that institution, for the obvious reason that no other receptacle is provided for their entertainment. In an enlightened city like New York, this omission is as little commendable in philanthropy as it is in the protection of the public health. We abound in public institutions; a becoming liberality distinguishes this city in these humane appurtenances. Shall we not add another evidence of our public attention to the claims of humanity, and a wise policy, by

delaying no longer to institute this needed asylum? No matter how illustrious the patient may be, if he be a stranger, and complaint be made of his infectious presence, as has often been the case with both transient sojourners and residents, the *Poor-house* must be his inappropriate refuge. Hotels and other public houses cannot be expected to endanger their establishments by receiving boarders thus afflicted; hence the necessity of this measure needs no additional argument to advocate its provision, as soon as it can practically be accomplished.

Erysipelas.—A decline from last year's report of 49 cases, appears to have occurred, equal to about twenty-four per cent. In 1847 and 1851, distinguished for the unusual prevalence of *Typhus* and *Typhoid* fevers, deaths by this disease reached a much higher numeration than any existing records show for other years; the same generating causes that were then so active in the production of the low type fevers, doubtless provided the *materiel* for an associate epidemic, in the aspect and action of *Erysipelas*; from the nature and characteristics of this infection, it is not at all improbable that whenever zymotic influences are sufficiently rife to produce these fevers, this form of the *exanthemata*, will also spread its contagion to more than usual extent,

Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, as reported for 1852, exhibit a marked diminution of mortality from the numbers of the preceding year; that year, however, was not very far behind 1847, the extensive *Ship fever* season; there were 758 cases occurring the past year, though a much higher aggregate than during 1850—a period of remarkable health and comparative freedom from all epidemic influ-

ences—is a very gratifying contrasting view of the condition of the city ; it is well known whence these occasional large accessions proceed, and when we consider the causes, ample as they necessarily are, from culpable negligence in the process of immigration, is it indeed a matter of astonishment, that once in awhile these serious forms of disease manifest their virulence in the midst of a crowded community ? is it not rather to be looked for than otherwise ? and hence the imperative necessity of leaving no measures unemployed, to protect, by the most rigid pursuance of efficient sanitary enactments, and a vigilance at all times unsparing, the health of our metropolis, from the occasional effects of unguarded exposure to imported or domestic *miasmata*. The City Corporation and Board of Health, I trust, will be watchful of their charge, they have adequate powers to enforce a strict *cordon sanitaire*, and I must, in the discharge of my duties, rely upon your Honorable Body for a liberal assistance in the prosecution of such means as, by the requirements of my official position, it is incumbent upon me to pursue, and recommend for adoption ; the material responsibility for any paucity of efficient measures resting, in the public estimation, upon this Department—having, however, a lively confidence in your co-operative aid, I shall endeavor to exercise all vested authority in the preservation of the public health.

Of the *other* forms of *Fever*, taken in the aggregate, a more favorable view is presented than that of last year—526 cases are reported—30 less than in 1851. Summing up the mortality by all the various kinds of *fever* recorded in the tables, amounting to a total of 1,897, it appears

that this cause, of itself, forms nearly nine per cent. of the whole annual number, a proportion that certainly does not compare very unfavorably with other diseases, when we recollect how slight a simple functional disturbance is apt to lead off into some distinct form of *febrile* presence, and that the constitutional condition, that seems almost to invite an invasion of idiopathic fever, possesses, on that account, less ability of resistance. Still there are too many terminations of life in this manner, not to induce the philosophic mind to ask whence the necessity of so many of the human family in our midst, possessing so active a susceptibility to receive into their systems the invisible elements of disease; to the freedom of our own individuality, much of this openness to the intrusion of deranging actions must be attributed: in a word, mankind are careless, and as each, for himself, fails to fortify his condition, in order to withstand the unceasing attacks of destructive agencies. So, as a community, we suffer ourselves to be led by the conventional forms of society, through all the devious paths planned out and sustained by its somewhat erratic organization, until the *vis-vitalis* flags in its labored efforts to preserve its natural equilibrium. And thus, forgetful ourselves, of considering the protection of health a paramount pursuit, it is scarcely a matter of wonder that legislators are not always on the alert to shield us from the insidious inception and accelerated spread of fatal agencies. Our Board of Health has, from time to time, dealt out the most approved directions to an apparently anxious public, for their observance, which is but another way of soliciting their co-operation in guarding the public health, and observing the obligations we owe to each other. And yet

how frequently is it noticed, that but few think of them any longer than during the time occupied in reading them in the daily newspapers, and on the poster's walls about the streets. Our public authorities must have the support of the public will in the effective establishment of sanitary measures, or else they must fail in their effort to fulfill their trusts with that degree of satisfaction expected from their official position. In large and exposed cities like this the strictest laws are necessary, and if every person, in his individual experience, would become a voluntary member of the health police, how markedly would the difference in the ratio of mortality between city and country become lessened.

Debility shows an increase. In 1851 there were reported 429 cases, and in 1852, 468 cases. Whatever may have produced this state of exhaustion leading to death, certain it is that the cases are advancing in numbers rather in excess of their due proportion.

Dropsy—"principally of abdomen"—the others, a few only, are of the *chest* and *heart*, so reported—those of the *head* have been before spoken of; the aggregate of those under present consideration, like *hydrocephalus*, exceeds the numbers occurring last year, and in excess of any mortality from these causes previously reported, being above nine per cent. increase; the increase over 1850 though, has a much more significant aspect—an advance of over thirty per cent. Augmentation of mortality by this or any other form of disease is well worthy of reflection and investigation, at least to those whose province it is, to search out pathological conditions and tendencies—it would be well to know rather more distinctly the par-

ticular kinds of *dropsies* that have proved fatal—the term itself is rather too general, as it often appears on the certificates; while *cerebral* dropsy scarcely fails to obtain its full designation, its name being coveted and converted to a very accommodating use in more than a few instances; some of the other interesting forms are not deemed of sufficient consequence to require especial testimonials of their existence and fatal agency—if the diagnosis be fairly made out, it would be an evident improvement, in our statistics, to include all the known distinctions. Physicians alone, can amend this portion of our reports, and supply the very features they would all like so well to possess.

Teething appears to number a considerable addition to last year's report, though, of course, but little can be gathered from the statistics of this so called disease; (?) *Growing* might as well be pronounced a disease. Our reports show several true diseases with a long train of mortality appended, some of which doubtless include deaths partly, and sometimes mainly, produced by difficult *dentition*, a simple function of the system, and though, under some circumstances, causing sufficient derangement of other functions to destroy life, is hardly guilty, of itself, of the charges alleged. This Department would be pleased to know, and have expressed, on the face of the certificate, the actual and *direct* cause of mortality, and thus avoid the necessity of publishing so unmeaning a source of calamity.

Delirium Tremens.—It is somewhat singular that this year's and last year's reports of this *nervous irritation* represent the same numbers—118; in this view an improved condition may be asserted, no *excess*, at least in mortality,

having occurred—this, however, is one of the *sub rosas*, and though in these reported instances, it speaks out with commendable candor, it is apt to assume the privileges of courteous silence, and be known and heard only by *proxy*. In some former remarks an eye to this propensity has been directed.

Still-born, and Premature Birth.—These, rather peculiar causes of death, have always been treated with a more than ordinary share of attention, and although, with the exception of official registration, they do not appear to pertain to the sanitary principles in our government, yet, the interest generally felt in the subject renders it not an unworthy theme of especial notice. The *sanitary* relation too may not be so very distant.

1847.

Still-born.....	males, 514; females, 430—total,	944
Premature births	“ 53; “ 61— “	114

1848.

Still-born.....	males, 551; females, 476—total,	1,027
Premature births	“ 69; “ 65— “	132

1849.

Still-born.....	males, 674; females, 494—total,	1,168
Premature births	“ 81; “ 71— “	152

1850.

Still-born.....	males, 675; females, 477—total,	1,152
Premature births	“ 94; “ 89— “	183

1851.

Still-born.....	males, 804; females, 482—total,	1,286
Premature births	“ 111; “ 109— “	220

1852.

Still-born.....	males, 761; females, 644—total, 1,405
Premature births	“ 137; “ 88— “ 225

These early terminations of existence seem to be still on the increase. They indeed “grow with our growth,” and judging from their latter general uniformity of progression, perhaps there is no reason to look for any diminution in their numbers. The excess during 1852 of *still-born* amounts to nine per cent. over the previous year; that of *premature births*, amounts to two and a quarter per cent. These rates of increase, certainly do not assume any very discouraging attitude, in comparison with the reports of late years, whatever views may be held of this high mortality in the incipency of life. “The perils of child-birth” are not, in ordinary experience, any less than in former years, therefore, with a rapidly increasing population, a declination in this mode of dying, though it may occur as an occasional deviation from expected events, does not appear a prospect of probable realization. The ratio to the whole mortality in 1851, was as 1 to 14.62, and in 1852, as 1 to 13.25, and these proportions are about the same as they have been for the past fifteen years. Of course, whenever, from epidemic causes, the total mortality from all causes becomes swelled, the ratio is raised, showing a reduction—and *per contra*, during a season of unusual health, with a less aggregate mortality, the ratio variation shows an augmentation; the relative position of these causes of early fatality remaining about the same. In illustration of this view the following statement may be glanced at.

In 1837 the ratio was as.....	1	to 15.87
" 1838 " "	1	" 13.69
" 1839 " "	1	" 12.26
" 1840 " "	1	" 12.93
" 1841 " "	1	" 14.65
" 1842 " "	1	" 13.09
" 1843 " "	1	" 11.44
" 1844 " "	1	" 10.81
" 1845 " "	1	" 11.38
" 1846 " "	1	" 11.35
" 1847 " "	1	" 14.92
" 1848 " "	1	" 13.71
" 1849 " "	1	" 18.00
" 1850 " "	1	" 12.72
" 1851 " "	1	" 14.62
" 1852 " "	1	" 13.25

This embraces a period of sixteen years, and fully shows that while the numbers of *still-born* and *premature births* look so large, the ratio for the last four years shows a more favorable figuration than that of any of the preceding divisions, thus stated—

1837 } 1838 } 1839 } 1840 }	.....ratio 1 to 13.69
1841 } 1842 } 1843 } 1844 }	.....ratio 1 to 12.49
1845 } 1846 } 1847 } 1848 }	.....ratio 1 to 12.84

1849	}ratio 1 to 14.64
1850		
1851		
1852		

And enlarging the division to two terms of eight years each—the first term ratio is 1 to 13.09; the second term is 1 to 13.74—a uniformity remarkably coincident.

In the early part of the century the ratio was more favorable; that is, when the births in this city were more closely confined to the true resident population. The ratio of mortality, through these means, to the population of this city, as set down in the census returns—actual or supposed—is not a rule to estimate the increase of this description of death. The picture presented in this way shows a fallacy, that might not, perhaps, appear obvious at a glance, yet cannot fail of detection upon investigation; hundreds upon hundreds of infants are born among us, whose parents are not of our inhabitants—thus, for instance, the average per day of still-born for 1852 is about four cases; and since we estimated the population at six hundred thousand, several thousand persons have been added to our numbers, temporary or otherwise, as it may be, how readily might it occur that an accession of several hundreds of *offspring* might immediately follow, and occasion a further increase of this fatality; a simple *proportionate* increase would enlarge the daily deaths to an amount, that would show at once, that if we thus estimate it in the view of a *ratio* to the population enumerated, we should indeed have cause to apprehend the early extinction of the human race—at all events, of those who “people” the city of New York. How plainly does this state of things demand a regular and faithful *registry of births*.

It cannot, however, be doubted, that ignorance and mismanagement assist very materially in swelling the mortality by "*accidents of parturition*," and perhaps it may be, too, that some of these eventuate under the seal of authority, as our present laws provide: but it must be remembered that many women pass through their *lying-in* wholly unattended by any description of medical presence; and, though with success frequently, yet there can be no reasonable doubt that often cases of *still-born* are thus occasioned.

Next to so-called *consumption*, *still-born* and *premature birth* follow in the scale of numbers.

It will be perceived that the males, as usual, exceed the females; the difference among the *still-born* is about eighteen per cent.: whether the "physiological fact" of the larger size of male infants, as a general thing, is *the* reliable cause of this uniform and remarkable disparity, is yet a question of some inquiry and a good deal of interest. It is so held by good authority, but not yet noted among the points of exact science; satisfactory solutions of difficulties that have existed as such for two thousand years at least, are not so easily settled, even at this late day of rapid and revolutionary progression.

The statistical disparity occurring in the process of *birth*—that is, that more males than females perish—is not alone in the history of events, as we have already seen in an early part of this report; the same fact is observable in the mortality of both children and adults—and whenever, by means of an authorized census, we are informed of the sum of our population, we find that the females exceed the males. It is also an alleged ascertained

fact, that the number of male *living* births exceed the number of female *living* births—though not to that extent, it appears, to compensate for the excess of male mortality—and form more equal divisions of the sexes. But if this latter statement be fully shown, may we not deem this circumstance one of the causes for an excess of the male still-born? an excess of this sex, *in gestation*, must evidently occur, or else, in the economy of population, whither are we tending? The subject is full of interest, and eminently worthy of attentive inquiry.

The figures of *Premature births*, as might be expected, are on the ascending scale; but, as just shown, to a very slight amount. This manner of death does not generally present so prominent a disparity between the sexes; during the past year, though, the males exceed the females enormously—more than fifty-five per cent.! Taking in calculation the five previous years, in one of which the females exceed the males, the per centage of male excess is but a trifle—three and one-third; and including 1852, the difference against the males is only about thirteen and three-fourths per cent.; whilst, among the *still-born*, for the same period, the male mortality reaches an excess of over thirty-two per cent. It is from this source—and certainly it has a plausible phase—that the argument is drawn, alleging as the main cause, so strikingly fatal to the male chances, the superior size of its conformation; but unless we are certain that the reported cases are really such—that is, of ascertained larger size—how can the conclusion be fully established? It would very materially assist the elucidation of this inquiry, if we could procure from the certificates all the requisite information the subject is

worthy of eliciting. The *data* would be interesting, if nothing else were placed in our possession.

Another point I wish to notice. Physicians and other *accoucheurs* would confer a favor by not omitting in their certificates the *sex* of the child. This absence of precision occurs occasionally.

Disease of Heart.—Under this distinction, if indeed it can be so called, 276 cases are reported, slightly exceeding those of the past year; a very regular increase occurring from year to year. There are various diseases of this organ, of which a particular description would afford valuable medical statistics, the obscurity attending many of its difficulties, render it the more interesting, as a matter of inquiry. Were this Department fully apprised of the nature of these *Heart diseases* causing dissolution, the publication of their distinct forms would add much to the usefulness of the annual report, and the information conveyed, would meet with its due appreciation. In the general table several *named* diseases of the heart will be found thus, *Inflammation, Dropsy, &c.*, affording some idea of the cause of mortality. Some of the cases included in this comprehensive *nosonomy* were probably *Hypertrophy, Angina Pectoris*, so called, &c., the numbers of which it would be desirable to be enabled to present.

Old Age.—The deaths said to have occurred by this cause are somewhat less than those of several previous years. In 1848 and 1849, the average number is much higher, being forty per cent., and in 1847, 1850 and 1851, the average number above that of 1852, is reduced to ten per cent., truly quite a disparity. But the *data* is of little

or no value in adding to our knowledge respecting life's termination by the *Idiopathia* of advanced years; the mortality of many, thus ascribed, doubtless, was caused by some real *disease*, the diagnosis of which was not obtained, or indeed if it were known, there are sometimes more reasons than one why this terminology was adopted.

Paralysis.—From this cause an increase of deaths has been registered, although the reports show it among the minor causes of dissolution, it would be interesting to know the extent of the *Palsy*, whether *Hemiplegia* or *Paraplegia*, &c., the generally symptomatic nature of this derangement frequently places its termination under *Apoplexy*, or other diseases of the head, with which it is, in so many cases, associated.

Thus it will be perceived, the more prominent causes of the past year's registered deaths, as exhibited in the preceding minor table, have each become the subject of especial notice. The purpose is, to diffuse more extensively a knowledge of the progress of disease, and to invite and direct a more proper attention to the claims of life and health.

Among the lesser causes of mortality, that, when taken collectively, contribute rather notably toward swelling the numbers of the annual record for the past season, may be reviewed, I trust not unprofitably. The following named diseases; when thus introduced to public attention, perhaps they are more likely to obtain it, than if hidden amid the figures of tabular statements; and another object in view may be advanced, one I have endeavored to show and prove of much importance, a reformation in the cur-

rent system of registration. The obscurity in the names of the several diseases remaining for passing observation, will probably become so apparent, that it will be readily acknowledged the time has arrived to divest the information gathered for public utility, of its manifest ambiguity, and almost total uselessness, and the necessity for improvement, I doubt not, will induce early, may I not say, immediate, steps for its accomplishment. To facilitate reference to the table No. VII, we will proceed *seriatum*.

Abscess.—This *distinctive!* term informs us, that 68 persons met their termination of “life’s fitful dreams” through this channel of egress; *unknown* would have conveyed about as much knowledge. In the original, the meaning is simply a notification of *departure* or *separation*, and it must be confessed that the present use of the derivative fully announces that intelligence; but can it be supposed that *that* is all we are entitled to know. In 1851, underneath the sum of 61 cases thus classed, a few additional cases occur, in which the term is used as a *prefix*, in a more intelligible manner. Thus *Abscess of Kidneys*, 1; *of Liver*, 3; *of Lungs*, 4; *and of Neck*, 3; the past year, however, defines nothing at all. We gather though, that happily the report shows a diminution of mortality.

Aneurism.—This morbid condition of the *circulatory system*, thus generally reported, has had more victims than in 1851, on account of numbers; this is not of the more important causes of dying, still as in some of the cases, remedial measures have been attempted, it would elucidate some material question, to know the locality of the aneurismal tumor, leading to a fatal termination. There were 17 cases in 1851, and 22 cases in 1852.

Angina.—This term has too extensive a signification to meet the required purpose of this registration; it is intended to show implication of some part of the *Respiratory system*, but what part is left open to conjecture; of this *system*, the report shows the mortality of several defined diseases; it must be evident, that some very important forms or descriptions of *Angina* are thus grouped; the fatality points out that fact. Then why not have a specific statement for record? The occurrence of 38 cases in 1851, and of the increased amount of 43 cases in 1852, sufficiently demonstrates the utility and importance of a greater *nicety* of reporting; in most cases, doubtless, the accurate pathology is known.

Aphthæ.—The diminution in the mortality by this disease is considerably reduced from the reported number of 1851; there were 57 cases then, and during the past year, (1852) 33 cases occurred. Among the crowds of badly nourished children, with which portions of the city abound, it would be natural to look for a larger fatality from this (accessory) cause, doubtless, however, under several of the *Cachexia* and *Profluvia* many of these instances, called *Aphthæ*, *Sprue*, *Thrush* and *Canker*, irregularly happen.

Asthma.—The occurrences of death by this cause, during the year 1852, are noted down a few more than in 1851. There were then 43, and the present report is increased to 50 cases. In 1851, they were somewhat uniformly distributed among the monthly divisions, more cases happening however, in the warmer than in the colder seasons. In 1852, much irregularity prevailed; the month of February does not report a case, while March was fatal to 11 cases.

Whether these cases were *Asthmatic* solely or not is conjectural.

Asphyxia.—A diminution of the mortality from this cause is recorded in 1852, there having occurred 17 cases, and in the previous year there were the increased sum of 26 cases. The record of these instances of suspended animation is of scarcely any consequence. Under several other heads the asphyxial condition was of course, the immediate precursor, if not the leading occasion of dissolution—a feeble condition at birth, *poisonous inhalation*, strangulation, immersion, &c., lead to this form of mortality, as generally understood; so also, however, does every disease, ending the same way. The well known meaning of the expression, *privation of pulse* is hardly an intelligible cause to give for death. What is usually meant is somewhat different from this signification—*privation of breath*—respiration being primarily effected, suspended—fatality occurs.—How much then do we learn from the announcement that such and such cases of mortality were occasioned by *Asphyxia*?

Bleeding, simply—There are 50 cases thus reported. In 1851, the much fewer number, and thereby the more sensible statement, of 5 cases now announced, in all, 107 cases occurred; the remaining 57 cases are very properly defined, that is, we have a distinct knowledge of something exceeding half of the registration; in comparing the two years, it would seem that we are retrograding in descriptive information.

Bronchitis.—A more favorable representation of the fatal effects of this respiratory difficulty is afforded by this

year's returns—230 cases, and 254 cases in 1851—an important decrease; a large proportion fills the column of the earlier months of the season, when, it will be recollected, the weather was unusually inclement, bearing very hard upon all such tendencies. The mortality for the previous year was much more uniformly distributed through the calendar. Atmospheric conditions do not fail to demonstrate their influence, but in this and kindred affections, they become more observable, and they are always worthy of notice, as they so often convey salutary admonition.

Caries.—This disease of the *bones* appears to have caused fifty per cent. more deaths than it did in 1851; there were then 6 cases; in 1852, there were 9 cases—no further description of this *osseous* ulceration appear to be given; under the head of *Ulceration* a number of cases occur, with a stated location; dependent, as this disease usually is, upon constitutional defection, that, and the parts implicated, might as well be noticed, that the record may be more liberal in its details.

Cancrum Oris.—A diminution of one hundred per cent. from the mortality of 1851, then 16 cases; in 1852, only 8 cases, wears a favorable aspect, perhaps in the treatment, as in some locations, it has an aptitude to frequently occur, requiring prompt and efficacious attention.

Catarrh.—An increase of mortality is noted from this cause during the past year; 11 cases in 1851, and 17 cases in 1852; these evidently, to be known, belong under some other title, probably most of them would meet with recognition among the victims to *Influenza*. Some pervading

affection of the respiratory organs is evidently intended to be conveyed by this rather unsatisfactory name—for modern times, a more special term is preferable.

Casualties.—A few less cases are placed to this account than were during 1851; the report then being 179, and in 1852, 173; all instances of sudden fatality by accidents, not distinctly described in the register, appear to be usually included under this term; doubtless, an improvement in this registration can be effected by classifying these melancholy events—thus, for instance, instead of *burned or scalded, killed or murdered*, and several other forms of sudden death, occupying separate positions, while others equally important are hidden from observation beneath the ample cloak of *casualties*. It is proposed to form a *class* thus named, and include, as so many *orders*, all accidents by their proper names, for it appears to be of just as much consequence that the public should know how many persons fell hapless victims to the insecurity of buildings, and to the jeopardy of railroad and steamboat mismanagement, fast and unskillful driving, inhaling noxious gasses, &c., &c., as to be merely informed of a very few causes by distinct notifications, to the sweeping exclusion of all these enumerated accidental occurrences, leading to fatal termination. This arrangement will afford to interested observers, in referring to the summing up of the annual mortality, the information they seek, and expect to obtain.

Colic.—There were 48 cases terminating fatally during the year 1852, and 51 cases in 1851, a small decrease. As there are several important varieties of this disease, the certificates might, with advantage, convey some of the distinctions when accurately known.

Cirrhosis.—This term is intended to express a form of *Chronic Liver Complaint*; 22 cases are recorded; in previous reports there does not appear a single case. The condition of the organ to which this name is applied is not so new as its appellative. It is an important distinction, when discovered, as the well-known disease in the vernacular, *Dropsy*, owes, in many instances, its prevalence and persistence to this derangement of the liver. It may be remarked, *en passant*, that this, or any other distinctive term, giving a more accurate insight into the pathology of the various "ills that flesh is heir to," should be hailed as the dawn of an improved and enlightened nomenclature.

Concussion.—The same number of cases as were reported in 1851, fill the columns in 1852; 9 in each year. The obvious cause of this evil, *violence*, would award to it a place in the order under *Casualties*, where the precise occasion would have its appropriate record.

Constipation.—More than double of the number contained in the report for 1851—namely, 5—are announced as the mortality in 1852,—11 cases having occurred; an important proportional increase. The term is but symptomatic; in the absence, however, of reliable knowledge of the morbid condition of the parts involved, we have to accept the name of the functional disturbance for the malady *in propria*.

Cyanosis.—Of this affection, 9 cases less are reported. In 1851 there were 39 cases, and in 1852 there were 30 cases ending in mortality; a diminution of considerable consequence in relation to *ratio*. These instances of *blue disease* are generally indicative of imperfection of the

heart, and therefore constitute one of the varieties of *misformation*; it is, of course, much more intelligible to thus specify the *kind* of difficulty, than have them simply announced under some general and mysterious head.

Coup de Soleil.—The effects of exposure to the sun, proved less mortal in 1852 than during several previous years; numbering 15 cases. In 1851, 31 cases occurred. Although inflammation usually occurs, excepting in those cases where the stroke and death are *pari passu*, yet they probably more properly belong to the *casualties*, but entitled to distinct notice.

Catalepsy.—One death by this cause (?) is mentioned, occurring in the month of August.

As a rarity, it is certainly worthy of record and notice. The *cataleptic* condition, as a cause of mortality, is of course inexplicable; as one of the *kaleidescopic* phases of *hysteria*, it alone appears to come within the sphere of recognition. The pathology of this curious functional deviation rests among the hidden mysteries of medical science. A description of some of its features would not be inappropriate in this annual registration.

Coma.—A single case is reported. As a symptom, it has an important signification; further than this, no knowledge is obtained of the true cause of fatality. Under the head of some *disease* of the brain, the certificate should have assigned it a position less solitary and independent.

Diabetes.—Only two cases appear to have proved fatal during 1852; in 1851, 6 cases were reported. Whether these were of the *mellitus* distinction, or ordinary *diuresis*,

it might be worth while to be enabled to report. In the present acceptation of the term, it is, however, more than probable, that the former description was the condition that led to the mortality. Although the pathology of this disease is still a problem, yet the general admission, that the defection is pertaining to the *digestive* functions, and for that reason an exceedingly interesting scientific question—it would afford instructive gratification to have, in all of these cases, the distinguishing features supplied in the report.

Dyspepsia.—An increase of one hundred per cent. has occurred in 1852—8 cases proving fatal—and 4 cases in 1851. Mortality, from this cause solely, is not common; the functional derangement of *indigestion* has its dependence upon some structural difficulty, the inability to digest, and thereby sufficiently nourish the system, of course, is evidently an *accessory* cause. Its unusual termination in death, among the records of mortality, induce the suggestion, that these cases belong elsewhere, in a truly scientific etiology.

Drinking Cold Water.—A solitary case occurred in the month of July; the previous year there were 2 cases. Formerly, quite a number of deaths arose from this cause. The reason for this diminution is not so apparent as would be desirable. My predecessor deems it probable that we are indebted for this happy immunity, to the introduction of *Croton*, and the almost universal use now made of *ice*; the temperature of the former being too high to occasion morbid effect leading to sudden mortality, and “the *spasm* of the parts about the throat,” occasioned by a draught of

the water "cooled by ice," preventing too copious or immoderate use of it—and thus abolishing, nearly, the form of *casualty*. This theory, while it is philosophical, none the less tenable for resting upon the pedestal of "the modern improvements." It would, indeed, be a felicitous privilege, to be enabled to announce a corresponding reduction of mortality, from the many other advances we are making in convenience and utility; may we not anticipate that, in the progress of an enlightened understanding, we shall yet obtain the ultimatum we seek?

Epilepsy.—A close approximation to last year's mortality, by this disease of the brain, is reported in 1852; during the former 48 cases occurred, and during the latter 46 cases. In the *idiopathic* distinction of this derangement, of which character, most of these cases are presumed to be, *Therapeutics* being of so little availability, a formidable indication of the extent that this *Falling-sickness* malady prevails, may fairly be drawn; the ratio, therefore, of those thus afflicted, to the population, must be exceedingly small.

Eruption.—What is intended to be communicated by this liberal phraseology is not very manifest; 3 cases are reported as having died from its seizure; it may be *Varicella*, which, from some obvious reason, was sought to be silenced, or it may be *syphilitic* in its character, and would not bear plain reporting; this trifling with truth is no novel resort; and it is not a little unbecoming to practice an evasion so puerile, and of such doubtful utility.

Exposure.—There appears to have been 9 cases from this cause, not quite equal to the report of last year, when

11 occurred. This expression is probably sufficiently graphic to be understood as an immediate cause of being found lifeless; but the information thus acquired amounts to a very doubtful knowledge of any thing at all aside from that fact. Official inquests are often very modest in their rendition of verdicts.

Fractures, particularly defined in the report, are in excess of last year's registration; 46 cases having then proved mortal; and 52 cases are stated to have occurred in 1852.

Fistula.—A case each for the two past years is reported, with fatal termination. No information is given whether *Fistula in ano* or *Fistula in perineo*—a wrong omission.

Fevers.—Our report contains the mortality from these causes, under quite a number of different divisions, a dozen and one, including 172 cases of, simply, *Fever*. Last year 147 cases bore this rather undefined appellation. The reduction is favorable to medical nomenclature, if nothing else; though the true variety of *continued fever* is not always manifest. Allusion has been made before to this form of disease, and only referred to here, *seriatim*, to dwell a moment on several of the distinctions, and continue the comparison.

Bilious—41 cases in 1851; 26 cases in 1852.

Intermittent—16 cases in 1851; 10 cases in 1852—in some localities on this island, this offspring of *Malaria*, was formerly very prevalent; now, however, the same spots are free from its existence; draining, and the erection of buildings

have much to do with the production of this immunity; they have proved effectual sanitary measures; but few cases, though, have a fatal termination, and these principally from organic destruction, brought about by obstinate duration of the peculiar attendant *phenomena*. It is gratifying to notice its almost entire eradication.

Inflammatory—8 cases in 1852; 4 cases in 1851.

Puerperal—155 cases in 1852; 165 cases in 1851.

Remittent—76 cases in 1852; 112 cases in 1851.

Congestive—22 cases in 1852; 36 cases in 1851.

The diminution of cases, according to these names, is very obvious. The past year has evidently been visited with less fatality from these causes, than might have been looked for, in view of the growth of the city, &c.

Hectic—10 cases in 1852; 4 cases in 1851.

Nervous—51 cases in 1852; 31 cases in 1851.

Here we notice an increase—perhaps truly so—but inasmuch as the *fever* mortality, as before observed, was markedly less in 1852 than in 1851, it is not improbable that the *Nosology* is at fault; from the *ad libitum* way of certifying causes for deaths, names of doubtful meaning, as well as those of no meaning at all, are indiscriminately used to convey information! How well the purpose is promoted is not difficult to perceive, upon glancing at the catalogue.

There remains to be noticed a single case of *Yellow fever*, (?) occurring in the month of November; rather too late to spread much; its isolation, as well as its occurrence at all, are worthy of some notice.

Gout.—But one case of this form of *arthritic* disease in the tables for 1852. There were 4 cases in 1851.

Hip Disease.—There are 7 cases reported for 1852; only 1 case in 1851. In this city, where so many children, owing to the places they inhabit, and the manner in which they live, as well as to hereditary causes, fall into the *diathesis* predisponent to *Morbus Coxarius*, it is a matter of some marvel that so few fall victims to its destructive agency.

Hydrophobia.—A single case is presented in the report for 1852; in 1851 there were 4 cases.

Hanged.—Only 1 case during the past year; the year previous is answerable for 5 cases.

Inanition.—There are 36 cases registered in 1852; and 33 cases in 1851. Whatever may be meant by this expression, the increase of its mortality, though small, is a noticeable fact. If it be true, that want of nourishment, i. e. *starvation*, produced these deaths, it would appear almost, that such a cause involves criminal neglect; if they were cases of *exhaustion*, from a diseased condition, might not a more definite description have been given?

Influenza.—This disease numbers but 3 cases during the past year; while 5 cases are reported during the year before. In remarking upon the mortality by *Catarrh*, it was intimated that probably some of these cases more particularly belonged to this popular distinction. The term *Influenza*, as the Italians call it, though signifying only a form of *Catarrh*, is so well understood, and certainly so readily recognized, that no difficulty occurs in

the knowledge of its meaning; its epidemic feature distinguishes it also, and hence is it not preferable to have ~~such~~ such cases placed directly to the account of this more definite cause? *Catarrh* has too general a signification; while *Influenza*, from its well-defined seat and character, "has this extent—no more," that it need never be mistaken.

When reviewing the record of the three more numerous inflammatory causes of mortality—Inflammation of the *Brain*, *Lungs* and *Bowels*. It was observed that the *Phlegmasia* generally were considerably reduced in extent from the reported numbers of the previous year. It might not be profitless to bestow a passing comparative notice upon the several descriptions as registered.

Of plain undefined *Inflammation*, there were in 1851, 35 cases; in 1852, 13 cases; showing a wide difference, but possibly it is rather an indication of less looseness in the *practice* of certification; a favorable augury, though, both in the fact and in the hypothesis, notwithstanding the imperfect basis for ratiocination. The parts particularly affected follow thus: Inflammation of *Bladder*, 10 cases in 1851; 15 cases in 1852. Of *Chest*, 52 cases in 1851; 20 cases in 1852. Of *Heart*, 21 cases in 1851; 37 cases in 1852. Of *Kidneys*, 25 cases in 1851; 28 cases in 1852. Of *Liver*, 110 cases in 1851; 120 cases in 1852. Of *Stomach*, 182 cases in 1851; 122 cases in 1852. Of *Throat*, 53 cases in 1851; 50 cases in 1852. Of *Womb*, 21 cases in 1851; 20 cases in 1852. Of *Spleen*, (?) each year numbers its case, and the only recent record of any instance. Of the *Knee*, 1 case in 1852; none the year previous. A case occurs, in 1851, of the *Glands!* how many, does not appear;

From the nosology employed to represent the *locale* of these cases, the knowledge derivative in some, is plain enough for general information, but in others it is too evident that indiscriminate *generalizing* prevents any fair estimation of increase and decrease, they have an interest, nevertheless.

Insanity.—There were four cases in 1851, and twelve cases in 1852. The increase of mortality by this *symptom*, is worthy of notice; whether in the meteorology of the past year any relation can be traced, might not be an idle investigation to those who have the *data*, to assist in the elucidation of obscure *phenomena*.

Intussusception of Intestines, produced death in 7 cases during the past year, and 8 cases during the previous year.

Intemperance.—66 cases are reported in 1852—in 1851, there were 48 cases—a retrograde movement of the *morale*, if it be progressive of *physique*—the increase of cases, though, may not show a wider extent of this *cause*, but simply the imposition of a more severe penalty. The lesson to be learned from this registration is about as promotive of practical knowledge, as it is accessory to the advance of medical science! just!

Jaundice.—The report shows 84 cases in 1852—38 cases in 1851.

Killed or Murdered.—The number of reported cases is slightly in excess of the previous year—18 in 1852—15 in 1851. The increase, however, is not unworthy of consideration, if it could be productive of arresting this darkest trait of inhumanity. The following is the record for the past six years:—

In 1847,	there were	6 cases.
" 1848,	" "	9 "
" 1849,	" "	3 "
" 1850,	" "	19 "
" 1851,	" "	15 "
" 1852,	" "	18 "

Lues Venerea.—If the record of these cases could be relied on, the mortality of 1852, shows an important decrease—29 cases are reported—and during the year previous, there were said to be 39 cases—the *reduction* is doubtful.

Malformation.—Quite an advance occurred in the mortality from this cause during the past year—59 cases are reported—in 1851, there were 44 cases—it could scarcely be otherwise than interesting to know the true nature of these cases; they are all, more or less, important, and to the *profession*, especially so; then, why not have them noticed in the Annual Register?

Mortification.—There were reported in 1852, 41 cases—in 1851, there were 36 cases—an increase occurred—but if any information can be gathered respecting the *diseases*, of which, this condition was the sequel, in these instances, such discovery might be a valuable index to other mysteries. The reporting of cases of *Sphacelus*, *Gangrene* and *Necrosis*, without stating the parts involved, can be of little utility in registration: the purpose is about finished, when permits for interments are obtained.

Neuralgia.—This anomalous derangement appears to have 2 cases placed to its account—and in 1851, 1 case occurred—it is somewhat remarkable, in view of the wide application of the term to the prevalent ailings of the

age, that the distinct *Neuroses* fill so little space in the record of mortality.

Poison.—This cause numbers a considerable decrease of cases—in 1851, there were 29 cases—and in 1852, there were 12 cases—the record does not give us any associate knowledge—the kind of *poison*—how administered—whether by accident or design—by self, or otherwise, are items that should not escape registration : to report less, furnishes little for observant inquiry.

Pleurisy.—Quite an important diminution occurs in the registry of mortality by this cause ; in 1851, there were 42 cases reported—in 1852, there were 33 cases reported—four months in the year have each 4 cases—thus, May, October, November, December; the majority of cases occurring, as might be expected, during the more inclement season.

Phlebitis.—This serious form of disease numbers a mortality of 4 cases in 1852, an increase over the report of 1851, 2 cases then occurring—whether *Puerperal*, or arising from surgical cause or otherwise, it would be of interest to have stated. So formidable a *maladie* should have a notice more prominent.

Rheumatism.—A less number of cases of this disease has been reported during 1852—31 having occurred; in 1851, 36 occurred.

Rupture.—There were reported during the past year 28 cases of this, thus stated: 16 undescribed; 9 of the *womb*; 2 of *intestines*; and 1 of the *heart*; during the previous year, there were 39 cases, thus stated: 29 undes-

cribed; 2 of the *heart*; 1 of the *bladder*; and 7 of the *womb*. Those not described were probably *abdominal*. Neither *that* class, nor the *variety* appears on record.

Scrofula.—The register shows that 100 cases of death from this constitutional degeneration occurred in 1852; 101 cases in 1851. The extent of *strumous* mortality can scarcely be even conjectured from the report presented—want of uniformity in certification, and of a word or so of explanation, allot, to the numerous cases having this *taint*, several different places in the registration.

Spinal Disease.—An increase has occurred in the deaths from this cause; in 1851, there were 27 cases reported, and in 1852, there were 30 cases. Here is afforded an exemplification of the slight dependence to be placed upon a *portion* of the medical statistics exhibited in our annual reports, by the supposition that consecutively, and in the course of a few moments, several permits for interment may be applied for by parties certifying the diseases thus: *Abscess, Atrophy, Caries, Convulsions, Epilepsy, Hectic Fever, Fracture, Inflammation, Marasmus, Neuralgia, Palsy, Spinal Disease, Tetanus, Spina Bifida, Tumor, Ulceration, &c., &c.* And this supposition, strange as it may seem, becomes actual experience in the detail of this office. Now perhaps, upon inquiry, every one of these cases may probably be assigned a registration under the caption, *Spinal Disease*, and this *term* may be accurately, in its general sense, used to designate the *certified* cause of dissolution by every one of the above diseases, structural or functional; and such is truly the indiscriminate manner practiced in reporting to this Department.

Suicide.—An increase of the cases of self-destruction is noticed during the past year—37 cases occurred; in 1851, there were 34 cases reported. For the last half dozen years the account stands thus:

In 1847	there occurred	.....	32	cases.
" 1848	"	"	.....	34 "
" 1849	"	"	.....	35 "
" 1850	"	"	.....	31 "
" 1851	"	"	.....	34 "
" 1852	"	"	.....	37 "

The uniformity is certainly remarkable. In the occurrence of last year's cases every month is represented—4 months having 4 each, and 1 month 5 cases.

Suffocation.—This cause numbers for 1852, 24 cases; for 1851, 32 cases occurred; under this head and that of *suffocation and injuries*, were recorded, last year—1851—the unfortunate victims to the school house catastrophe in Greenwich avenue, numbering 42 cases—such being the verdict of the inquest.

Strangulation.—There were 2 instances of this kind in 1852, and 4 in 1851. A published descriptive record of all *casualties*, would form a useful report—but it must be furnished, first, and then there will be no difficulty—and then also, the terms *Asphyxia, Casualty, Suffocation, Strangulation, Violence, Accident, Injuria, &c.*, might be rationally understood—and the registration be a faithful index of these sudden events.

Scirrhus.—Of this form of *carcinoma*, 3 cases of fatal termination are recorded during the past year; there were

5 cases the previous year. It is not probable that these are the only cases of this variety of *Cancer* that occurred, for among the 70, under *that* general head, doubtless some of this character were included. As a matter of record, a nicer division, as well as description, might not be unacceptable. Medical annals would be enhanced, if sanitary instruction gained nothing. *Minutiæ* must form the material for valuable statistics.

St. Vitus' Dance.—A solitary case of mortality by this capricious and rarely fatal disorder, appears in the catalogue. In the year 1847, 3 cases were said to have occurred, since then, the present case is all that bears record.

Tetanus.—There were reported during the past year 24 cases that occurred by this formidable cause; during the previous year there were 29 cases—the diminution is notable. The record for 6 years past show the following statement:

In 1847 there occurred.....	13 cases.
" 1848 " "	.....20 "
" 1849 " "	.....12 "
" 1850 " "	.....26 "
" 1851 " "	.....29 "
" 1852 " "	.....24 "

Every month in the past year, but November, is represented. February, May, August, September and October have each 3 cases.

Tumor.—Of this instance of *perverted growth*, 19 cases are reported during the past year; in 1851, there were 13

cases registered in the same general manner. The increase of cases, however, has something of a mitigating aspect, when we recollect, that as the *habitat* of this disease is in as many places of the system as there are parts, so also has it, from year to year, various designations in the official registration, just as the certified papers may declare—increase and decrease therefore, respecting the prevalence of these cases, have simply a nominal signification.

Ulcers.—Under this head is placed the mortality of 9 cases in 1852; in 1851 there were 13 cases. The defined cases of death by *ulceration* are thus recorded: Of *Intestines*, 16 cases—year previous, 24 cases; of *Throat*, 20 cases—year previous, 21 cases; of *Lungs*, 2 cases—year previous, 3 cases; of *Stomach*, 3 cases—year previous, 5 cases; of *Womb*, 2 cases—year previous, 1 case; there were also, in the year previous, 2 cases of *Heart and Kidneys*, and 1 case of the *Brain*. They sum up 70 cases in 1851, and 52 cases in 1852. The decrease is very manifest.

Unknown.—These cases of mortality for which no ascertained cause can be assigned, number less during the past year; 166 instances occurring, of which not even conjecture supplies a hint. During the previous year, 261 instances were recorded; a variation as notable as it is, perhaps, favorable to medical discrimination. Many of these cases are probably obscure from their suddenness; and no proper measures are taken to discover the error in vitality. Coroners' inquests furnish a portion of them. Verdicts are not unfrequently thus rendered; and sometimes the phraseology is varied, even if knowledge be no

less inaccessible, by determining that "*death by natural causes*," and "*Visitation of God*," has occurred. Heretofore the duties of the coroner have so constantly and urgently occupied his time and attention, that it has been impracticable, in many cases, to arrive at any precise cause of dissolution. The present division of the business of the office among four officials, will allow better opportunity to make more thorough inquiry, and avoid verdicts of so much modesty and reverence. Perhaps, too, the laws and justice will be better vindicated. Criminality doubtless, having at least a moderate share in the perpetration of these melancholy mysteries.

Post mortem examinations, in this era of scientific research, often shed a flow of light to guide us directly to the occult cause of life's exit; and while it is a measure of signal worth to the physician—the pathway to Pathology—it is frequently of no less efficacy in the service of criminal jurisprudence. All available means are worthy of enlistment in seeking the cause of mortality.

Varioloid.—There were less cases of mortality by this modification of *Small pox* during 1852 than in 1851—19 cases are reported in the former, and 24 in the latter; the fatality, therefore, has decreased,—an event of more importance than simply appears. That *Small pox* should be fatal is no marvel; but fatality among the *vaccinated*, though it scarcely affords a word of argument in opposition to this great sanitary practice, is not without its evil in the minds and actions of some, whose obtuseness is only equaled by their temerity; if they alone partook and suffered the fruits of their folly, the effects, though lamented, would be comparatively circumscribed; but the resistless contagion of *Variola* rushes madly on, and bows in defer-

ence to nothing but the genius of *Jenner*; and that *submission*—how timely!—it has saved human millions! Sanitary regulation and medical skill must not lessen their efforts. The precautionary measure of *re-vaccination* is one of wisdom, if not of necessity; and during the prevalence of the modified epidemic, or when it is known that a *sporadic* case is in the vicinity, it should be deemed so *much* of a necessity as to induce a general attention to again submitting to the action of the vaccine virus—a safe expedient.

Worms.—There were reported during the year 1852, 12 cases, one of which is defined *Tape-worm*; and in 1851, 4 cases occurred;—something of a significant increase. *Entozoa* produce a variety of diseased conditions, which occasionally have a fatal termination. They are assigned different places in the register, and hence but little information can be obtained from the announced mortality under this head. Parasites infest the human system to such an extent, that it is not astonishing that so many ailments are attributable to their troublesome intrusion. The effect of their prevalence is doubtless exaggerated. It would add to the interest of this registration, if these instances of mortality could be confined to some position, where they might, nearly all, be found; as it is, they occupy too wide a field to be of service as a *medical* record.

White Swelling—furnishes a single case; and the only one that appears to have met with record for several years. That this affection is more fatal than this indicates, is too evident to spare a word upon. They become reported under other nomenclature, such as *Abscess*, *Hectic fever*, *Scrofula*, *Ulcers*, &c.

In the publication of the following table, an analytical view of the functions acted upon by the mortality of the past year is presented; the division, into *classes* and *orders*, will more particularly interest the medical profession than others. This system of record is similar to that adopted in Great Britain, and approved by the Sanitary Commissioners of Massachusetts; there are some features in it really valuable, the functional division, giving at a glance the portions of body implicated, form an excellent general arrangement. The sub-divisions of the several *systems*, though perhaps ample enough in detail, fail in uniformity of nomenclature, but as it stands, with its several imperfections, it may possibly lead to the improvement we are seeking to obtain.

CLASS I.		CLASS II.	
ZYMOTIC, OR ENDEMIC, EPIDEMIC AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.		SPORADIC DISEASES.	
		1. Of the Brain and Nervous System.	
Cholera Morbus.....	238	Apoplexy.....	633
“ Infantum.....	915	Inflammation (of Brain).....	442
Cholera.....	374	Chorea.....	1
Croup, true and spasmodic.....	595	Convulsions.....	1,680
Diarrhoea.....	567	Delirium Tremens.....	118
Dysentery.....	774	Epilepsy.....	46
Fever.....	242	Hydrocephalus, acute.....	832
“ Intermittent.....	10	“ chronic.....	
“ Remittent.....	76	Insanity.....	12
“ Typhus.....	758	Paralysis.....	136
Influenza.....	3	Tetanus, (kind).....	24
Measles.....	246	Other diseases.....	3
Scarlatina.....	613	Total.....	3,995
*Small Pox.....	516	2. Of the Circulatory System.	
Syphilis.....	29	Aneurism.....	2
Thrush.....	33	Pericarditis.....	3
Whooping Cough.....	187	Endocarditis.....	
Other diseases.....	156	Angina Pectoris.....	
Total.....	6,832	Phlebitis.....	
		Other diseases.....	309
		Total.....	372

* Including Varioloid.

3. Of the Respiratory System.

Asthma (kind).....	50
Bronchitis.....	230
Consumption (kind).....	2,487
Dropsy of Chest.....	68
Inflammation of Larynx.....	
" Lungs.....	1,062
" Trachea.....	50
Pleurisy.....	33
Other diseases.....	80
Total.....	4,060

4. Digestive System.

Ascites.....	382
Bowels, diseases of.....	
Colic.....	48
Constipation.....	11
Dyspepsia.....	8
Enteritis.....	433
Gastritis, acute or chronic.....	122
Hernia.....	16
Intussusception of Bowels.....	7
Peritonitis.....	2
Stomach, disease of.....	
Tonsillitis.....	
Teething.....	177
Ulceration.....	19
Inflammation of Liver.....	120
Jaundice.....	34
Worms.....	11
Liver, diseases of.....	120
Pancreas, ".....	
Spleen, ".....	1
Fistula.....	1
Other diseases.....	995
Total.....	2,513

5. Urinary System.

Diabetes.....	2
Gravel.....	
Inflammation of Bladder.....	15
" Kidney.....	28
Other diseases of do.....	
" Bladder.....	
Other diseases.....	
Total.....	45

6. Generative System.

Childbirth.....	
Diseases of Menstruation.....	
Puerperal Fever.....	155
Inflammation of Womb.....	20
Ulceration ".....	2
Other diseases.....	
Total.....	177

7. Locomotive System.

Rheumatism.....	81
Diseases of Joints, &c.....	
Hip-joint, disease of.....	7
Spine, ".....	63
Other diseases.....	9
Total.....	110

8. Integumentive Organs.

Purpura.....	
Ulceration of Skin.....	
Other diseases.....	3

9. Age.

Old Age.....	160
Climacteric disease.....	

10. Of Uncertain or Variable Seat.

Abscess.....	68
Cancer.....	91
Dropsy.....	71
Gout.....	1
Bleeding.....	72
Inflammation.....	2
Malformation.....	57
Mortification.....	41
Scrofula.....	100
Atrophy.....	136
Debility.....	468
Tumor.....	19
Sudden.....	416
Other diseases.....	
Total.....	1,542

11. External Causes.

Abstinence.....	
Accident.....	

Burns and Scalds.....	87	Brought forward.....	369
Drowning.....	169	Suffocation.....	24
Execution.....	1	Suicide.....	37
Freezing.....		Fractures.....	63
Glanders.....		Other external causes.....	
Heat, (coup-de-soleil).....	15	Concussion and compression of	
Hydrophobia.....	1	Brain.....	9
Intemperance.....	66	Total.....	492
Lightning.....			
Malpractice.....		12. Still-born.....	1,405
Murder.....	18	Premature Birth.....	225
Poison.....	12	Total.....	1,630
Starvation.....		13 Unknown..	166
Carried forward.....	369		

From this statement, it appears that under Class No. 1, *Zymotic, or endemic, epidemic, and contagious* diseases, there were deaths..... 6,832

This table provides for no sub-division, though it is obvious, that several of the named *systems* in Class No. 2, are largely represented.

The Class No. 2, of *Sporadic* diseases, in this arrangement is divided into numerous descriptive *orders*—thus distributed, the number of deaths amounts to..... 15,269

Total..... 21,601

The combination of the two *Classes*, arranged as follows, shows the *orders, numbers, and per centage*, which are, perhaps, about as correct an approximation as the *data* will afford.

Brain and Nervous System,	3,999	18.51 per cent.
Circulatory, “	372	1.72 “ “
Respiratory, “ (including Zymotic,)	4,845	22.43 “ “
Digestive, “ (including Zymotic,)	5,414	25.06 “ “
Urinary, “	45	.20 “ “
Generative, “	177	.82 “ “

Carried forward..... 14,852

Brought forward.....	14,852		
Locomotive System,	110	.50	pr cent.
Integumentive " (mostly Exanthematic including Zymotic,	1,534	7.10	" "
Uncertain or Variable Seat, (including Zymotic,	2,657	12.30	" "
Old Age.....	160	.74	" "
External Causation.....	492	2.27	" "
Still-born and Premature Birth....	1,630	7.54	" "
Unknown.....	166	.76	" "
Total.....	21,601		

The *ratio* of deaths by *Zymotic* causation, in 1850, was twenty-five per cent.—in 1851, thirty per cent., and in 1852, twenty-nine and a third per cent..

The transposition of the general record to appropriate places in this rather approved arrangement, will probably suffice for ordinary observation, and furnish the knowledge usually required from mortality statistics, yet it is a matter of much pride with this Department to pursue a still more improved way of disseminating the gathered information of its daily proceedings, in view of which, I should be pleased to have the assistance of the "Academy of Medicine," the Profession, generally, and of any other competent Association or Society for the promotion of scientific inquiry, toward perfecting a system of more intelligible and satisfactory record; the evils of loose and indefinite certification of the cases of mortality, have frequently been made the subject of remark in the annual official documents of this branch of city government; year after year passes away, and no amendment occurs—it is no herculean task—the profession are, or *should be*, deeply interested in this object, and how readily, with all the ways and means of practical ability and learned

experience at hand, they might effect this necessary and desirable reform; true, it is their established and authorized province to differ, this however, rather leads to utility, and the developement of truth, than otherwise; and I cannot doubt, that if the effort be made, we shall be provided with a well matured plan, and, that if recommended for universal adoption, we should have the satisfaction of furnishing our yearly statements with an accuracy and fullness of detail, from which might be gathered a comprehensive and credible knowledge of all the occurrences of mortality presented for record. The civil authorities can give to it the compulsory feature; and I would respectfully suggest that they early authorize some initiative step in the acquisition of this projected measure. In our neighboring cities, they are not, perhaps, any better provided with the *dictum* of law to gather full and perfect statements of the effects of disease; yet some of them are enabled to present them with more perspicuity and intelligibility of detail; and in the City of Philadelphia, long deemed, *par excellence*, the Medical Emporium, it has been considered the duty of some high and responsible authority to issue a prescribed form of registration suitable for adoption in the United States, a Medical Convention, there assembled, having for its object a suitable "*Nomenclature of Diseases*," accordingly reported the following directions, to be observed in the certificates of mortality. They are so worthy of commendation, and if preserved in the main, would render so much that is obscure and worthless, plain and valuable, that I cannot withhold their republication, with a view of some approximation, at least, to so satisfactory a system, meeting with sufficient encouragement among us, to be generally followed.

"REGISTRATION.—The following rules should be observed in registering the cause of death :

"Give causes of death the right names, and such as have the same meaning at all times and in all places.

"Consumption, cancer, or other name, for instance, should not be given when death was produced from another cause.

"Such names should be used as would give a clear definition of the cause of death.

"Such terms as 'fits,' 'infantile disease,' 'inflammation,' 'decline,' sudden death,' &c., without specifying what kind of fits, what infantile disease, what inflammation, the cause of decline, or of sudden death, are improper. The particular disease, or cause of death in each case, should, as far as possible, be stated.

"A single word, or the least number of words possible, which would give this clear definition, should be preferred.

"In external causes of death, the nature of the injury, and the circumstances of the death, should be stated; and whether by accident or design.

"When poison has been the cause of death, the time which elapses between its administration, and the death, should be registered as far as possible.

"The kind of poison employed should, also, in all cases, be stated, as well as whether it was taken through mistake or designedly."

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT IN CERTIFYING.

In chapter XXXVI, of ordinances relating to interments in this city, section 4, it is made the duty of sextons

to deliver to the City Inspector, according to a prescribed form, a full return of the persons buried, under their charge. And section 9, obligates them to refuse interment to any dead body, without having first received a certificate, stating such and such required information, signed by the attending physician, or others therein authorized to attest in such instances. Penalties are likewise attached for violations of these provisions. These legal enactments would seem to be fully adequate to the purpose designed, at the period they were formed, April 23rd, 1839 ; but, that they were not so, is very evident by a glance at the published records emanating from this office; they were not so interpreted, as to especially require a plain and undisguised description of the cause of death, and hence, no efficient measures being adopted to interpose such substitution or amendment as would be calculated to meet the desired object, the existing laws have proved of comparative inutility.

Desirous of elevating the character of the official registration, and of insuring the pursuit of the essential measures requisite to fully establish this much needed reformation, I respectfully propose, that the above-named sections shall be so amended, as to provide as follows :—

That it shall be the duty of practicing physicians and others legally authorized to sign certificates, announcing the decease of any person, to furnish the City Inspector such information as the following form of certification expressly calls for ; if all therein required, cannot, after due and diligent inquiry, be obtained—then such omission shall be therein specially referred to, and the reasons for its occurrence plainly stated—all of which information, thus conveyed in this official instrument,

shall unreservedly be, from the best knowledge and understanding of the person whose signature is affixed, the violation of any of the said provisions, subjecting whosoever shall so offend, to the penal sum of dollars upon proof of such delinquency.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

		NEW YORK,		185
This certifies that				
born		aged	months	days,
died on the		day of		185
at No.		street		
Cause of Death.	{ Proximate or Direct. } { Predisponent or Indirect. }			Duration.
				Duration.
Occupation				
Condition	single	married	widow	widower.
Duration of residence in this city				
White colored				
Remarks				
Physician.				

Printed blanks to be furnished by the City Inspector, upon application ; and sextons, or other persons having charge of any place of interment, to obtain them from that source, and to provide physicians, and others qualified to use them, with such supply as they may, in pursuit of their business, need from time to time.

It requires no labored foresight to perceive that by this plan of operation our annual document will afford information of a comprehensive and reliable character, commensurate with the instituted purpose of such registration,

and possessing a utility that cannot fail to advance the cause of scientific research, as well as materially assist in the development and promulgation of such views as may present improved measures of sanitary *surveillance*—the primary object of the Health Department.

In the usual form of certificates, now *nominally* in use, we already have nearly all of these prescribed requirements and so far as most of them are concerned, they are observed, but the fault lies in the looseness of assigning *the cause* of death; many instances occurring of heedless falsity, and very many of such absence of precision and definition as to amount to a practical, if not a positive evasion of the legal provisions. Delicacy, and that perhaps springing from the noblest feeling, doubtless, has much to do with this unfaithful practice. With all due respect for those who wish such interposition, as well as for those who grant it, I would suggest, that nothing is hazarded by a clear recital of the facts. Our register publishes no names.

It is indeed to be regretted that we are driven to the necessity of endeavoring, by stringent remedial discipline, to obviate these long existing errors. The Department is censured for their defects, and it is our purpose, in future, to avoid them in the transaction of the office business—to represent fully and intelligibly, to conform to the laws, and to lead none astray by an official parade of statistical fiction.

In the proposed improved certificate, there are two important features introduced, a practical adherence to which would supply *data* that would assist to form valua-

ble conclusions, connected with the business pursuits of life, and with the health of the city; and when viewed in the relative aspect of a resident and non-resident population, it cannot be doubted, that the omission of these two essential links in the chain of registration, has despoiled many a figure, in our vital statistics, of the force that would otherwise have afforded so clear a demonstration of the healthy character of our locality. I allude to *occupation*, and to *duration of residence*.

The effects produced upon the equilibrium of vitality by the various *avocations*, have long been deemed worthy of observation and inquiry, yet in our city, no information of the kind has been gathered and preserved, to aid in working out the interesting problem of their bearing upon the recorded mortality. As our country advances in growth, many new pursuits are introduced from abroad, some of which, in their operation, have not wholesome tendencies. Their field of action, too, is often in the midst of our most densely populated sections; thus spreading their injurious influences, and, at least, creating jeopardy to health. These circumstances have all their legitimate effects. The laws of life, and the laws of trade, must frequently come in direct conflict; and the mastery cannot long be an enigma of difficult solution, when the preponderance and its causes become plain through the collection of facts, and the establishment of sound theories upon their solid basis. Assuredly, then, it is of value to open the books for the record of these items, to aid in the formation of enlarged views of sanitary science, and thus enlighten mankind, of the share each possesses in preserving or destroying the equipoise of healthful condition;

and lead to the adoption of improved plans of prevention and preservative measures, that, without the education obtained from this practical investigation, could never be elevated to public utility. We desire to know how much of life is added or wasted *by working to live*—a question for solution.

Duration of Residence.—In estimating the mortality occurring in this city among the identified population, we always experience a deficiency of *data*, to enable us to arrive at any very satisfactory statements in the way of demonstration arising from the neglect of ascertaining what length of time has been passed here, by those whose obituaries are recorded; the whole number, as reported, giving to the catalogue of death an indication that, if properly presented, with all the essential distinctions plainly set forth, would in nowise attach to it. We should then have no difficulty in showing, by unequivocal figures, the slender comparative mortality among the standing residents of this metropolis. We have the means of knowing, it is true, that which occurs in particular localities in our midst; and also among some of our suburb cities and villages, where a floating community do not inhabit,—the operations of business not finding the necessary adaptation—and we can thus base our arguments and conclusions in support of the position we claim, in regard to salubrity; but we are not content to rest our cause upon the merits of analogy and deduction, however irresistible the sequence may appear; it is a duty we owe to ourselves, to know by the most demonstrative exhibition of reality, that our views prove themselves; and that our statistics contain nothing but the clear figures of undeniable exacti-

tude; how can this be accomplished? With the least imaginable difficulty, if we gather that portion of the history of the deceased that relates to the period of their probation around us. We have provided for the record of nativity, and our tables always show it; and now let us advance a step farther, and ascertain the time occupied in residence. It is not a fact that New York, while it is the destination of thousands who seek its shores for an inhabitancy, is also the passage-way of hundreds of thousands to other places; many, very many of whom, both classes being considered, reach here in a condition that tells its own tale of their impending dissolution; and when vitality has ceased its slender connection, the deed here meets its record, and goes forth to the world as such, occurring among the *population* of the city; when, in truth, by means of a fair representation, the announcement and registration would place deaths, thus occurring, in the category of *in transitu* mortality. The causes that attract so many persons to this city are too well known to be repeated, and although the continuation of these features in its progress and prosperity is among the inevitable issues of time's developments; yet we should guard against even the slightest diffusion of erroneous ideas; not that they have ever materially injured our interests, even with the exaggerated face they sometimes wear, but for the reason that we are justly unwilling that any impression should exist, prejudicial to the true condition of our climate and locality, regarding *health and duration of life*. The substitution of truth for falsity cannot fail to be of essential service, in estimating the value of our local characteristics; and it is therefore preferable that we should make the effort to disseminate correct views, to the end,

that among ourselves, and abroad, it may no longer be supposed that the heavy record of obituary attaches, of necessity, to a residence in New York. It is for this laudable purpose, that I propose collecting all available information of *duration of residence*. The observance of this measure will elicit the facts we wish to show, and in the event of its enactment, I respectfully ask a willing and implicit conformity to its essential provision, for its adoption must be universal, to be of utility.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

While treating of the disadvantages we have long suffered from, in putting forth our annual history of mortality, barren of so much that is of vital importance, and remarkable in some points for its *nude* display, I must not forget to allude to a law that passed the Legislature in April, 1847, having for its object the "Registration of Births and Marriages," than which, if we place any value at all upon vital statistics. at once useful and instructive, if correct, it is hardly possible to conceive of any measure more needed than this; and the marvel is, that we should have left to so late a day, this legislative creation. In several other states, some of which are supposed to be far behind us in every thing that pertains to improvement, many a valuable yearly lesson has been learned, from the figures of this record; but what will be thought of our sagacity, if it can be shown that though we are indeed favored with a law, appearing upon its face to possess all the gravity of a perfect legal enactment, and have been supplied with huge and ponderous blank volumes, to register the fruits of authorized inquiry, yet even at this early day the subject has become so "obsolete" an "idea," that in

our present report, we have scarcely a figure to insert ! a reverend clergyman or two, who justly take a pride in doing "as in duty bound," have favored us with a few marriages. And once in a long while some professional *accoucheur* will hand in an evidence of his obedience; but seldom are we thus honored. This long deferred law was discovered unfledged ; it had a vital deficiency ; there was no *penal clause* to launch it into compulsory practice; and we have hardly arrived at that condition of order-loving obedience to be expected to move in any prescribed course, at mere suggestive direction, when it costs any trouble; and hence we might as well be without the law; indeed, it were better to have none at all; then probably, some effort would be made to legislate into existence a competent code to answer the purpose of this essential registrative design; but with the present *statutory abortion*, appearing only as a legal excrescence, and requiring excision, "The People of the State of New York," represented in Senate and Assembly," have failed to effect both removal and substitution, owing, it is understood, to two cause—hypothetical of course; one the supposed inutility of the measure, if procured; the other, that the experience already acquired with the present enactment, shows its want of popularity, and therefore, it would seem to be argued, let it remain undisturbed. The present provision was deemed of sufficient importance to cause the Secretary of State to issue his "Instructions to county, town, and school district clerks, and to the City Inspector of New York;" and at first, brought some scanty returns to be noticed in his official "Abstract" to the Legislature, but soon the gathered material became too sparse to present in a tangible

shape, and thus ended our attempt to procure this long and anxiously sought registration.

It is needless to set forth here the many benefits that would arise from having a perfect register of *births and marriages*, in connection with that of *deaths*. They are too obvious to require further explanation; but in conjunction with the latter record, I may be permitted to remark, that its utility is transcendant, for without it, how can we truly obtain a knowledge of relative mortality? and from what *data* shall we estimate the averages and chances of life? The increase of our population wants a less equivocal basis of calculation, and the whole panoply of our figured out budgets, however truthful, wants substance; not simply its reflection, to give weight and indisputable accuracy to our views and publications; the necessity not then existing to labor in the windings of argument, to establish what must appear so plain and irresistible in the simplicity of narration—the advantages that would accrue by means of a perfect registration of *marriages*, have also a relative signification, and the effects of this condition of civil life, would be more easily traced out in their sanitary, as well as social positions of observation, in the economy of human existence; thus, perchance, elucidating some important problems, and opening to our avail more accessible routes to improvement and happiness.

With these impressions of our necessities, I am about applying to the proper source for an adjustment of this undoubted difficulty, and trust I shall have the assistance and influence of the Honorable Common Council in accomplishing the end in view.

The subject of municipal or public hygiene, embracing, as it does, so wide a range of all relevant protective regulation, has doubtless, become, from unavoidable experience, familiar to us all; its claims upon our notice, both private and public, are too well acknowledged, to make them the theme of much additional observation in the present document. The importance of all health promoting pursuits, I have already, perhaps sufficiently alluded to, to show to the Honorable Common Council, that nothing should be omitted in providing for the wholesome condition and health-providing discipline of this extensive city. Vigilance in this direction cannot be too liberally bestowed; the effects of it, in every point of view, cannot fail to be reaped in advantages of incalculable value. The public are not unwilling to sanction any well directed expenditure for the protection of the city, from the prevalence of diseased agencies, and I scarcely need say, that the complaint has never yet been made that this important purpose of the city government has been overdone—as the foundation of every citizen's well being, he is not inimical to the establishment of any measure that will insure to him freedom from the dangers of pestilence.

Underground moisture, that has doubtless been, since our wells have been superseded by the invaluable *Croton*, the cause of malarious influences to some extent, is not now as injurious as formerly; the benefits of an extended and efficient sewerage are becoming constantly manifest, and soon, no *zymotic* actions will be attributable to this cause.

Bone and flesh-boiling nuisances, still continue to be carried on in the "rural" wards; they are not of sufficient

magnitude, however, to be the subject of great complaint; their offensive proximity though, should induce further steps to eradicate them, and have them removed to distances beyond the limits of the city.

Manure heaps.—These reservoirs of the elements of disease, and of exhalations of effluvia, so obnoxious to health and atmospheric purity, have not yet ceased their injurious effects upon contiguous sections. It is, perhaps, a difficult matter to know *what* to do with them; but they constitute *nuisances* of the most objectionable character, and therefore should not be permitted to exist any further than can, by the utmost exertions, be prevented.

Slaughter Houses.—Improvements in the location and construction of these necessary buildings have so often been suggested to the Common Council, that it would almost seem as if they were positively impracticable, to become available; the *offal* is not now allowed to accumulate, being removed every day, by contract; one difficulty, therefore, and a very important one, is removed—the extension of measures to procure further abatement of these evils, either by distant removal or otherwise, if such can be effected, would doubtless be equally advantageous to the butchers and the public.

Filth of the Streets.—Of all the conditions, that receive marked attention from the *public*, that of the streets, has the precedence. Our laws do not seem to be adequate to have their intention fulfilled. It is no easy performance to have thoroughly clean streets in a city like this; in order to have them, there must be no cessation of the scavenger's movements. As it is, the cost is large, and probably will never be any less, to have the cleanliness

we desire, *and should possess*, unless better enactments, or a faithful execution of those we have, are provided. A large liberty, perhaps, pertains to the spirit of our government; and in the practice of many of our citizens the habit of using it to the injury of neighbors, is very prevalent—the streets become the receptacle of all descriptions of filth, owing to this propensity, and the guardians of our health appear to be without the power to avoid it. The City Inspector would be pleased to exercise a vested authority in the promotion of health, but unassisted, he is powerless, deeming, however, that by calling early attention to the needs that *his portion* of the duty exhibits, he may procure the requisite aid and authority, he ventures the trust of an improved condition of the public highways. I shall respectfully urge with earnestness these propositions.

Spurious Milk Trade.—This long existing evil should early engage both the attention of the Common Council and Board of Health: its disastrous effects upon the public are no longer a subject of doubt; the use of this fluid when pure, or when furnished from proper and wholesome sources, has ever been deemed an essential dietetic observance; but when it is obtained from animals kept in the most filthy condition, reeking with *miasmata*, and burdened with foul disease, it becomes a medium of poisonous imbibition—devastating the health of thousands, and unquestionably occasioning, to no inconsiderable extent, a portion of the early mortality that encumbers our record. Its sale should at once be inhibited. Stringent regulations should govern the trade—there is more urgent necessity for these provisions than for the inspectorship of any other article of alimentary utility. The unguarded career of this business has become a vice, needing but

little reflection to be convinced of its enormity, and the important sanitary advantages that would accrue from its thorough eradication. Timely legislation, I trust, will follow.

There are several other subjects of important interest that might be noticed in this annual report, but I prefer making them the burthen of a separate and future communication—they relate to improvements, that need but to be mentioned to be appreciated and deemed useful. The reorganization of this branch of the city government, in order to fulfill its purpose, and extend its utility, is an especial object I have in view.

The *Meteorological Register*, appended as usual, forms a valuable part of this volume; its publication is well worthy of the space it occupies. My indebtedness for this production is due to the apothecary of the New York Hospital, who has kindly permitted me to have it copied from the journal of his observations. I know of no other printed public document that contains this information—its utility is too well known to be doubted among the scientific—its practical bearing though, should be better understood.

An additional feature is this year presented, for which I tender my acknowledgement to the "Commissioners of Emigration." It is a tabular statement of the *emigrant arrival* during the past year. Its minuteness renders it an interesting addition to the contents of the Report from this Department, and worthy of notice and preservation, in the recorded history of the year's transactions.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS K. DOWNING,

City Inspector.

The following communication was addressed to the Common Council whilst this Report was in process of printing—it was also ordered to be printed, and is included here, in order to have the views, and several recommendations, it contains, combined with those suggested in the regular official document.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, {
NEW YORK, February 14, 1853. }

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN:—It is not unknown to many of you, that the present condition of this Department, the duties and responsibilities of which I have recently assumed, requires that no unnecessary delay should occur to prevent such a discharge of its functions as the law and necessity designed in its establishment and action.

I have proposed, that, from the inefficacy of the present organization of this office—if, indeed, the existing position of its affairs be entitled to that distinction—it is essential to place its organic arrangements upon a basis more systematic, and calculated to dispense such services as naturally are expected to flow from so important a branch of the city government, as that which has for its object the protection of the citizens from the effects of nuisances and the preservation of the public health.

That these are paramount considerations, especially in view of the magnitude and density of our population, needs no arguments to sustain. It then resolves itself into

the plain and practical question, whether, by a rational application of the necessary measures, the contemplated duties of this office shall minister to the welfare of the community ; or, by overlooking its present inoperative and really useless character, subject the city to the dangers of inefficient sanitary discipline and regulation .

Under the present *regime*, the City Inspector is without the necessary assistance to enable him to pursue his vocation . He is allowed two clerks to aid in the *in-door* office business, and beyond these, he has not a duly authorized officer to proceed in the performance of the many *outdoor* stipulations, urgently pressing for immediate attention, and which imperatively demand, by virtue of the office, that ample provision shall accompany their requirements.

This deficiency of the facilities for transacting my obligations, places me in too difficult a position to remain any longer, without apprising you of my situation, and respectfully asking such extension of measures, as I shall endeavor to show cannot be omitted, if the accumulating business of the Department is, in any suitable manner, to receive its due attention.

None will doubt the great need that now exists, and this is but the commencement of that necessity, to proceed at once with a searching sanitary inspection. We have already been an inexcusable length of time without this most requisite safeguard ; preliminary, as its purport is, to the promotion of a wholesome condition, a longer delay of this important survey might soon exhibit the mistaken policy of its pursuit, in the disastrous effects of wide spread disease and irresistible desolation ; and while the public look to me for the protection promised to them in the nu-

merous statutes and ordinances enacted to shield them from fatal harm, how can I be strictly held to so fearful a responsibility, unless the Common Council shall provide me with the needed means and services, to be equal to the emergency, in the prosecution of my difficult labors? I am desirous to take early steps in the discharge of this duty, and trust I shall have my efforts seconded, upon thus officially making known the urgent wants of the station I occupy.

There has long existed, among us, an evil, that has repeatedly been a theme of just and severe animadversion with the press, as well as throughout nearly all circles of society, and has awakened public attention to its importance, at times, as to induce the hope, that benefit would arise from its agitation; but, in a short time, the subject would become hidden from observation, amid neglect and forgetfulness. I allude to the absence of any supervisory authority over buildings in the process of erection, the recent calamities in the upper part of the city, and those whose occurrence were so disastrous a year or two ago, must be fresh in the recollection of all, and the question very naturally presents itself, have we no provision for the prevention of such reckless, if not criminal, waste of human life? It is undoubted that, by answering the claims of necessity and self-preservation, this avenue to wilful destruction would be forever closed, and the base cupidity that forms the culpable cause of these sad evidences of moral dereliction, would be effectually arrested, to the lasting credit of our municipal vigilance and discipline. So enlarged a liberty should be restrained—philanthropy has pointed out the way—and I will not believe that our city

authorities require any thing further than to have their attention called to it, from the proper branch of the corporate government. The Health Department, as constituted under the amended charter, has the statutory cognizance over these matters, but the non-existence of provisionary ordinances renders such authority entirely nugatory. It cannot escape notice, that within a few years past, it has become a prevalent system to erect what are generally termed "*tenant houses*," intended for the occupation of many families; some of which, number within their walls inhabitants by the hundreds! Over these habitations it is the duty of the City Inspector to have a vigilant eye; and in so many instances has it become apparent to him, that by a different construction, regarding ventilation, draining, and other points of architectural principle, the cause of health would be signally promoted, he has thus deemed it worthy of consideration, as affording another argument—if it be necessary—in support of the clearly proved propriety of supplying, in all cases, a protective inspection of buildings, as they progress in erection. The errors and mischief of misguided haste, and the vile promptings of pecuniary profit, would thus be despoiled of their injury and fatality—a consummation that would be hailed with universal gratification.

It not unfrequently happens, that application is made to this office, to adjust the difficulties that occur in the excavation of cellars; sometimes an unavoidable trespass is made upon an adjacent lot—houses, from being thus undermined, are in danger of falling, and in a recent instance, demolition actually took place, with loss of life. Interested parties, considering themselves aggrieved, make known their complaints to the City Inspector; he, how-

ever, from the void capacity of his powers, can extend no relief, nor point out any redress. As a matter, though, pertaining to his contemplated sphere of duty, and in the line of his instructions, by state enactment, the accountability must necessarily fall from his province, if the essential subsidiary authority is wanting in the code of his official arrangements ; this difficulty, though, is equally susceptible of remediable action .

Among the dangers that are constantly accumulating, and deserving a precautionary attention, it cannot be unwise to direct observation to the numerous hidden steam engines beneath the walks of the streets ; the saving of room has become so provident a part of the economy of business pursuits, that in some portions of the city, it might well be alleged, as we pass over the vaulted pavement, not giving a thought of the underground sources of peril, that our safety is at the mercy, perhaps, of reckless incompetency or worn-out machinery. It should be the periodical duty of some qualified person to have, over these *sub-soil* engines and furnaces, a careful scrutiny, or, ere long, a novel description of disaster may awaken our attention to the subject, through the harsh ordeal of sad and fatal experience. The suggestion may not be premature.

We have seen enough of the evils arising from delaying to have the city, throughout, put into a commendable condition of cleanliness, to deem it proper, as well as obligatory, to not permit any opportunity to escape, in rendering to the city the services needed ; the winter has nearly terminated, and the past and present mildness of the season furnishes no grounds for objection to enter, thus early,

upon the onerous task of inspection—provisionary measures for purification, and preparations for the summer months; and as I have shown the dependency of the Department upon your ready co-operation in the fulfillment of the numerous charges assigned to me, I may be allowed to suggest a course of procedure in relation to its action and government, that cannot fail to facilitate their operation, and perform for the city, benefits heretofore never realized, owing to the wide disproportion between the design of the office, and the means extended, to give to it the efficiency it should possess. I propose, therefore, to remedy these glaring defects, by a material alteration of its present organization; that it is capable of improvement, the Common Council are well aware of; and the provisions of my authority set it forth, as my duty, to suggest and submit for your consideration, whatever, in my estimation, may appear laden with judicious policy.

There should be attached two distinct “*Bureaux*” to be thus designated: a Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, and a Bureau of Registry and Statistics, the duties of each to be strictly defined.

The former will have cognizance of all matters of survey, removal of nuisances, cleaning and purifying the city, examination into the condition of all places, which, from the nature of the business pursued therein, may become detrimental to the health of the neighborhood; watching at railroad depots and at various landings, to prevent the admission of unwholesome and diseased meat, &c.; inspection of houses and other buildings, undergoing erection, and all other requirements pertaining to the sanitary regulation of the city, both public and private.

The performance of this extended line of duty presupposes that the necessary assistance shall be fully competent to dispense the benefits of every provision, and eradicate every evil, that may become a subject of just complaint, and which can be practically effected. Thus provided, this division of the Department will be enabled to effect a reformation that must prove of incalculable value to the public health. Instant action, and thorough work, the fruits of this proposed system, cannot but meet with the unreserved approbation of all.

The Bureau of Registry and Statistics is instituted to place this branch of the City Inspector's prerogative, in the position long demanded by physicians, political economists, philanthropists, public teachers and lecturers, authors, and all others engaged in scientific investigation, and the dissemination of knowledge. The object of investing this clerical occupancy with a deserved additional distinction, having, as it unquestionably does, so important a bearing upon the philosophy of human life, is to procure for it a greater efficiency in the collection of vital statistics, and obtaining such classifications and divisions of the registered returns, as may best meet the obvious ends in view, in requiring prompt and perfect registration of all pertinent information.

The annual report from this office, forms a work of some hundred and sixty or seventy pages, containing exclusively the yearly gatherings of these particular statistics, and such deductions as have either an explanatory nature, or are commendatory in a sanitary relation; and it is well understood that, owing to imperfection of detail, and indefinite certification, important as the volume is acknowledged to

be, it falls vastly below the standard of utility, that should belong to its publication. This deficiency should no longer exist, and the reorganization I solicit, will supply the omissions and errors that have too long prevented the reports of this Department's proceedings from possessing that intelligence and *data* anxiously sought, and forming as they should, the reliable burthen of their interesting contents.

The very reasonable suggestion of extending the facilities of this office, will become more apparent, upon a comparison of the amount of business transacted in the early part of the present century, with that thrown upon its resources at the present time. The duties then, of attending to the registration and incidental matters, may be judged of, from the fact, that the mortality then was less than two thousand persons annually. The published records—quite a curiosity in their way—occupied a space of a few square inches upon a *duodecimo* page, and all the divisions exhibited in the table, were enumerated under four heads, thus stated—“*Adults,*” “*Children,*” “*Undistinguishable,*” (!) “*Total.*” What amount of information could be obtained, from such meagre and indefinite reports, is scarcely discernable ; and yet, it required two-thirds of the number of officers to perform those diminutive services, that now are employed to register a mortality of about twenty thousand persons, issue the permits of interment in the various out-of-town cemeteries ; distribute the registration through tabular statements, comprising divisions and subdivisions of every available purport, and place before the public, in every intelligible attitude, the yearly gatherings of the office, for their knowledge and benefit.

Two persons, the chief officer and his assistant, were engaged to do, at the distant period alluded to, duties, that now, augmented to the extent of ten-fold in recording, and ten-fold in elaboration, have only an additional incumbent to accomplish their performance! Progression, in light duties, has not dispensed its ease and comfort to the *Health Department*, whatever liberality it may have shown elsewhere; and, as the time has arrived to further extend the usefulness of this branch of municipal regulation, circumstances and condition requiring improvements in its proceedings, the proposed reorganization is designed to meet this want. The increase of expenditure needed to perfect this arrangement, is but moderate in any view, and, when seen as an important sanitary expedient, its obvious and unfailling tendency, who can doubt the reformatory character of the proposition, or commend the policy of curtailing the efficiency of the Department, by permitting it to remain in its present anomalous position? Health, and its promotion are not unworthy to receive their *proportion* of public attention. Their equality of consequence has not always met with its due acknowledgment, and, while the recognition is now seriously sought, I indulge the hope that the search may not be a vain effort.

In my report, previously transmitted, and ordered to be printed, I have recommended an amendment of the present state law, providing for the "Registry of births and marriages." Having no penal clause, it is a virtual nullity, requiring either alteration or substitution, and, as such proceedings are now before the Legislature, with every prospect of the law becoming operative, the importance and range of duties being extended, the necessity of this *Bureau* is undoubted.

The incumbent of this position, should be vested with authority to officially act during the absence, by sickness or otherwise, of the Head of the Department, as, from the nature of its functions, his post will chiefly be in the office. The duties of City Inspector often requiring immediate action to be effectual, obviously point to the propriety of clothing some attached official with sufficient power to prevent unnecessary, and, perhaps, fatal delay in cases of exigency, that may at any time, and often occur, demanding instant attention.

No nominations have yet been made from this office. The delay has been occasioned by the disordered condition of the Department throughout. I have, however, been obliged to avail myself of temporary assistance, and await only the pleasure of your Honorable Common Council to proceed in the regular discharge of my legitimate incumbency. The suggestions I have deemed it essential to communicate, it will be seen, are of that character that need the earliest consideration, and I do not doubt, they will receive at your hands the requisite attention, with a just and liberal disposal.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS K. DOWNING,
City Inspector.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1										
J A N U A R Y .										
Out-door Thermometer.				Barometer.			Wind.			
9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 A. M.	Lowest point at Night.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.		
40	45	30	28	29 98	29 98	29 99	West	West	N.	
30	38	30	28	29 99	29 99	29 99	N. E.	N. E.	N.	
32	31	30	29	28 66	29 95	29 91	East	East	Ea	
32	34	30	28	29 81	29 76	29 70	North	North	N.	
32	35	32	32	29 66	29 66	29 60	"	"	Nc	
35	34	30	26	29 33	29 16	29 26	N. E.	N. E.	"	
28	28	25	18	29 67	29 82	26 91	N. W.	North	"	
21	27	25	20	30 05	30 05	30 05	North	"	N.	
30	37	30	29	29 61	29 71	29 81	N. W.	N. W.	N.	
33	35	28	25	29 75	29 75	29 75	"	"	"	
27	29	28	25	29 85	29 86	29 75	"	"	"	
27	29	28	10	29 85	29 86	29 75	"	"	"	
12	20	18	17	29 83	29 65	29 62	West	West	We	
21	28	19	12	29 65	29 52	29 52	"	"	"	
39	18	12	12	29 45	29 45	29 45	"	S. W.	S. W.	
39	18	22	16	29 45	29 45	29 65	"	"	N.	
27	29	21	17	29 95	30 00	30 00	N. W.	N. W.	"	
18	27	21	11	30 17	29 99	29 81	N. E.	N. E.	N. W.	
12	17	08	05	29 72	29 86	30 13	North	N. W.	N. W.	
02	07	04	00	30 75	30 35	31 30	N. W.	"	East	
17	20	16	10	30 12	30 00	30 00	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	
11	17	12	10	30 07	30 16	30 30	West	West	West	
16	20	14	12	30 32	30 32	30 42	"	"	"	
14	32	28	12	30 39	30 26	30 26	"	"	"	
14	32	28	12	30 39	30 26	30 26	"	"	"	
14	32	28	12	30 39	30 26	30 26	"	"	"	
14	32	28	20	30 39	30 26	30 26	"	"	"	
28	40	36	33	29 99	29 30	29 80	South	South	South	
38	45	40	35	29 80	29 86	30 52	N. W.	N. W.	East	
39	42	34	34	80 04	30 04	30 04	East	East	"	
35	32	32	29	30 16	30 20	30 20	"	"	"	

AT NEW YORK HOSPITAL. LAT. 40° 42m. LON. 74° 4m.

J A N U A R Y .

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.	INCHES RAIN.
Clear. Cloudy. Foggy. Cloudy. Snow storm towards night—3 inches. Hail and rain. Cloudy—lunar halo. [Lunar eclipse. Rain, hail ; snow storm commenced about 1 P.M. Cloudy ; clear P. M. Starlight night. Clear ; cloudy towards evening—lunar halo. Cloudy ; snow storm at half past 5 o'clock. Clear ; snowy in evening. “ “	60 . 10 01
Clear. “ very windy ; snow in afternoon. Cloudy. Clear during day. Cloudy ; light snow at evening. “ snow at M., 12 inches. Heavy drifting snow all day ; ceased at midn't. Clear Aurora Borealis, very brilliant. Clear. Snow, light, 11 A. M. Snow. Clear—sleighing has been good for a week. Clear “ is now breaking up in town. “ “ “	01 15 10 01
Cloudy. Clear. “ Cloudy ; light rain in morning ; windy all day.	02

KEPT AT NEW YORK HOSPITAL. LAL. 40° 42m. LON. 74° 4m.

F E B R U A R Y .

Date.	REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.	INCHES RAIN.
1	Light rain and snow.	
2	Clear.	
3	"	
4	"	
5	"	
6	Foggy morning; rain at half past 12 P. M.	15
7	Clear.	
8	"	
9	"	
10	Clear; rain in afternoon; boisterous dur. night.	
11	Rain.	45
12	Clear in morning; cloudy afternoon.	
13	Clear in morning; snow in afternoon.	
14	Snow until half past 11 A. M.	22
15	Clear A. M. Snow 11 P. M.	04
16	"	
17	"	
18	"	
19	"	
20	Aurora Borealis.	
21	Clear.	
22	Snow; hail at 4 P. M.	45
23	Cloudy; rain in afternoon.	
24	Clear.	
25	Cloudy.	
26	Foggy. Clear.	
27	Clear.	80
28	Rain.	

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1852,

M A R C H .

Out-door Thermometer.				Barometer.			Wind.		
9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Lowest point at Night.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.
....	....	19	19	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....
23	30	28	23	30 54	30 54	30 54	North	North	North
24	36	33	32	29 94	29 86	29 86	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.
33	38	30	25	30 06	30 04	30 12	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
28	45	32	28	30 22	30 52	30 22	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.
36	40	38	35	30 22	30 08	29 94	"	"	"
40	62	40	39	29 60	29 49	29 49	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
43	54	34	30	29 92	30 04	30 27	North	North	North
34	40	36	33	30 48	30 53	30 53	N. E.	South	S. E.
43	55	40	43	30 40	30 32	30 14	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
54	67	50	45	30 03	29 93	29 93	West	West	West
47	45	36	30	29 82	29 82	29 82	"	"	"
43	57	04	37	29 72	29 72	29 73	"	N. W.	N. W.
40	65	40	36	29 95	29 93	29 90	N. W.	"	"
41	45	36	32	29 87	29 59	29 59	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
39	45	30	25	29 55	29 73	29 80	North	North	North
28	40	32	24	30 09	30 09	30 09	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.
28	30	26	20	29 97	29 97	29 97	"	"	"
27	37	34	26	30 12	29 96	29 86	West	S. W.	S. W.
24	41	36	34	29 79	29 70	29 55	North	South	South
42	50	40	33	29 28	29 25	29 25	N. W.	West	West
36	43	40	30	29 46	29 35	29 32	West	"	"
33	45	38	33	29 57	29 74	29 84	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.
46	58	46	44	29 80	29 65	29 65	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.
46	56	40	45	29 92	29 92	30 07	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
42	55	38	25	30 10	30 23	30 23	"	S. E.	"
44	45	38	35	30 23	30 08	30 08	S. E.	"	S. E.
41	39	36	34	30 04	30 00	30 00	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
38	35	36	33	29 97	29 80	29 84	S. E.	N. W.	N. W.

AT NEW YORK HOSPITAL. LAT. 40° 42m. LON. 74° 4m.

M A R C H .

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.	INCHES RAIN.
Snow.	30
Clear.	
“	
“	14
Cloudy—rain at 8 P. M.	
Cloudy—snow and rain at 8 P. M.	
Clear.	05
“	
Cloudy—rain at 5 P. M.	
Rain continues; clear at noon; cloudy afternoon.	30
Cloudy.	
Clear.	
“	75
Rain; hail storm.	
Rain in forenoon—clear in afternoon.	
Clear.	75
Cloudy.	
“	
Cloudy—rain at half past 10 P. M.	06
Rain—clear in afternoon.	
Clear—rain in afternoon.	10
Clear.	
Cloudy—rain.	
Rain.	15
Clear—lunar halo.	
Cloudy—hail—showery.	
“ rain.	25
“	
“	

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 18

A P R I L .

<i>Out-door Thermometer.</i>				<i>Barometer.</i>			<i>Wind.</i>		
9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Lowest point at Night.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 A. M.
40	53	39	39	29 94	29 84	29 94	North	South	Sou
45	53	33	31	29 80	29 99	29 99	N. W.	N. W.	N. V
35	53	32	29	30 01	30 01	30 00	"	"	"
34	45	35	33	30 00	29 98	29 98	S. W.	S. W.	S. V
38	41	33	30	29 84	29 78	29 55	N. E.	East	Sou
32	38	24	32	29 42	29 61	29 01	"	"	Nor
38	48	36	35	29 80	29 92	29 92	N. W.	N. W.	N. V
42	45	38	35	29 95	29 94	29 84	S. W.	S. W.	S. l
41	45	38	36	29 63	29 03	29 03	N. E.	N. E.	"
48	53	42	36	29 80	29 80	29 80	"	"	"
46	48	44	41	29 92	29 88	29 88	North	North	Nor
43	40	38	35	29 84	29 79	29 79	N. E.	N. E.	N. E
41	45	40	38	29 70	29 79	29 82	North	West	Nor
42	52	45	41	29 82	29 09	29 09	"	S. E.	S. E.
43	43	40	41	29 40	29 81	29 21	East	East	East
46	63	42	40	29 55	29 66	29 66	N. E.	North	N. W
46	58	42	40	29 82	29 89	29 86	S. W.	N. E.	S. E.
43	66	42	40	29 82	28 80	29 68	East	S. E.	"
42	45	42	40	29 38	29 36	29 39	"	N. E.	East
43	42	40	39	29 40	29 37	29 18	N. E.	"	N. E
43	50	41	39	29 80	29 86	29 01	West	S. W.	S. W
47	50	41	40	29 06	29 07	29 07	N. W.	N. W.	N. W
43	47	38	36	29 41	29 60	29 61	"	"	"
41	45	40	38	29 70	29 76	29 86	"	"	"
44	57	46	45	29 87	29 86	29 86	S. W.	S. W.	S. W
50	48	42	45	29 76	29 70	29 56	North	N. E.	N. E
50	57	43	40	29 56	29 56	29 76	N. W.	N. W.	N. W
48	57	45	42	29 77	29 77	29 78	West	West	West
50	63	51	49	29 82	29 79	29 78	"	"	N. W
53	56	50	45	29 79	29 79	29 82	North	N. E.	N. E

NEW YORK HOSPITAL. LAT. 40° 42m. Lon. 74° 4m.

A P R I L .

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.	INCHES RAIN.
ar.	
ar in forenoon—cloudy in afternoon.	
ow—heavy gales.	
ow in forenoon—snow and rain in afternoon.	50
ar.	
udy.	
n.	15
udy.	
rain at 7 P. M.	
n.	
ar.	
n.	85
ar.	
udy in forenoon—rain in afternoon.	
n.	
clear in afternoon.	140
ar.	
udy—severe gales.	
ar—cloudy in afternoon.	
n—thunder and lightning at 6 A. M.	
ar.	
ar—light shower in afternoon.	
ar.	
in—heavy dew at night.	25

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1852,										
M A Y .										
Out-door Thermometer.				Barometer.			Wind.			
9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Lowest point at Night.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	
50	53	48	46	29 73	29 66	29 66	East	S. E.	S. E.	
54	57	50	45	29 72	29 72	29 72	North	North	North	
53	64	48	43	29 84	29 86	29 86	"	N. W.	N. W.	
47	55	44	42	30 25	30 26	30 26	"	North	North	
47	55	44	51	30 29	30 30	30 30	N. W.	West	West	
62	73	58	55	30 30	30 31	30 31	West	"	"	
62	78	63	55	30 20	30 20	30 18	S. W.	S. W.	"	
60	78	63	58	30 04	30 04	30 00	"	"	S. W.	
66	78	62	57	29 91	29 86	29 82	"	"	South	
61	75	63	55	29 92	29 96	29 96	N. E.	East	North	
63	68	55	54	30 07	30 07	30 02	"	"	N. E.	
58	57	52	50	29 85	29 85	29 98	East	N. E.	"	
54	59	55	53	30 01	30 01	30 01	N. E.	"	"	
57	59	50	50	29 99	29 99	29 91	"	S. E.	S. E.	
51	59	51	50	29 83	29 83	29 77	"	N. E.	N. E.	
60	63	60	55	29 82	29 82	29 82	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	
63	67	52	49	29 76	29 76	29 76	"	"	"	
55	69	52	50	29 92	29 92	29 92	North	N. W.	N. W.	
56	65	53	50	29 96	29 96	29 84	West	West	"	
59	64	50	50	29 84	29 90	30 08	N. W.	N. W.	"	
52	66	55	52	30 15	30 13	30 07	West	S. W.	S. W.	
62	74	60	58	30 07	30 07	30 01	S. W.	"	"	
63	74	60	60	29 99	29 93	29 90	South	S. E.	S. E.	
67	72	62	58	29 88	29 84	29 82	East	East	East	
73	82	60	57	29 77	29 79	29 79	N. W.	West	West	
63	66	59	57	29 93	29 93	29 93	N. E.	South	S. E.	
62	66	60	57	29 73	29 69	29 62	East	N. E.	N. E.	
70	73	62	59	29 80	29 80	29 90	"	East	East	
63	65	62	61	29 92	29 74	29 74	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	
71	73	55	53	29 68	29 90	29 92	N. W.	"	"	
58	73	58	53	29 96	29 96	29 92	East	"	"	

PT AT NEW YORK HOSPITAL. LAT. 40° 42m. LON. 74° 4m.

M A Y .

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.	INCHES RAIN.
Cloudy—thunder and lightning at 8 P. M.	
Cloudy; clear in afternoon.	
Clear.	
“	
“	
“	
“	
“ rain at 7 P. M.	51
Rain.	
Clear.	66
Rain.	
Cloudy.	
“	13
Rain.	
Cloudy ; clear P. M.	
Clear.	
“	
Clear—rain and thunder and lightning in ev'ng	05
Clear.	
“	
Clear; rain during night.	22
Cloudy—rain in afternoon. .	04
“ “	10
Clear.	
Clear in morning; cloudy afternoon.	
Rain.	26
Clear—cloudy in afternoon.	
Cloudy.	
“	
“	

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1852,

JUNE.

Out-door Thermometer.				Barometer.			Wind.		
9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Lowest point at Night.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 A. M.
63	70	70	65	29 89	29 86	29 80	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.
73	80	70	68	29 80	29 72	29 72	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
75	83	76	68	29 72	29 60	29 60	"	"	"
75	83	76	51	29 72	29 60	29 60	"	"	"
56	68	58	52	29 91	29 91	29 94	North	North	North
62	70	60	55	29 94	29 91	29 89	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
70	72	65	62	29 84	29 80	29 80	"	"	"
68	65	63	63	29 80	29 70	29 50	"	S. E.	S. E.
60	70	62	61	29 58	29 70	29 74	West	S. W.	S. W.
64	67	62	49	29 83	29 87	29 74	"	West	"
57	68	62	49	30 17	30 17	29 74	"	"	"
62	68	63	49	30 23	30 23	30 23	N. W.	East	East
63	74	65	49	30 23	30 23	30 23	East	"	"
72	78	69	66	30 27	30 22	30 22	S. W.	South	South
74	83	78	73	30 12	30 04	30 00	"	S. W.	S. W.
84	92	82	72	29 97	29 97	39 93	S. E.	"	South
78	88	74	70	29 90	29 94	29 91	West	"	S. W.
78	82	75	71	29 82	29 78	29 78	S. W.	South	South
76	82	75	69	29 82	29 82	29 80	East	"	"
76	83	78	71	29 80	29 80	29 80	North	"	"
76	82	78	69	29 83	29 83	29 85	South	"	"
76	84	74	60	29 77	29 64	29 64	"	"	N. W.
67	74	63	60	29 85	29 85	29 85	North	N. W.	"
67	78	62	57	29 83	29 83	29 80	"	"	"
63	68	64	56	29 78	29 85	30 02	N. W.	"	"
65	76	66	56	30 11	30 11	30 11	West	West	West
71	78	70	65	30 08	30 00	30 01	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
73	82	70	67	29 96	29 96	29 96	West	West	West
75	78	70	66	29 96	29 96	29 90	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
73	80	72	67	29 86	29 86	29 86	"	"	"

KEPT AT NEW YORK HOSPITAL. LAT. 40° 42m. LON. 74° 4m.

J U N E .

Date.	REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.	INCHES RAIN.
1	Clear—cloudy—rain 12 m.	11
2	Clear.	
3	Showery ; clear in afternoon.	
4	Clear.	
5	Clear ; cloudy in evening.	
6	Cloudy. Rain P. M.	38
7	" "	66
8	Clear.	
9	"	
10	"	
11	"	
12	"	
13	"	
14	" [Thunder and lightning.	
15	" A. M. Light shower between 7 and 8 P. M.	
16	" " " " " "	19
17	Cloudy in forenoon; clear in afternoon.	
18	Clear.	
19	" cloudy in ev'ng; thunder and light, dur n't	
20	Clear.	
21	"	
22	Cloudy.	
23	Rain in forenoon—clear in afternoon.	06
24	Cloudy till 10 A. M. Clear.	
25	Clear.	
26	Clear ; cloudy evening—lunar halo.	
27	Clear.	
28	Clear in morning; cloudy in afternoon; clear n't	
29	Cloudy in forenoon—rain in afternoon.	18
30		
31		

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1852,											
JULY.											
Out-door Thermometer.				Barometer.			Wind.				
9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Lowest point at Night.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.		
78	78	70	67	29 86	29 86	29 80	N. W.	S. E.	S. E.		
69	74	64	60	29 66	29 75	29 83	"	West	West		
67	75	65	62	29 92	29 93	29 96	West	"	"		
70	79	72	62	30 07	30 09	20 09	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.		
75	79	70	62	30 09	30 09	30 09	"	South	South		
73	80	70	67	30 03	30 05	30 07	West	West	West		
74	79	72	68	30 17	30 13	30 13	South	S. W.	S. W.		
76	81	74	70	30 13	30 09	30 09	"	"	"		
77	85	72	69	30 08	30 08	30 05	S. W.	"	South		
74	82	74	71	30 11	30 11	30 11	"	"	S. W.		
76	83	75	75	30 11	30 11	30 04	"	"	"		
79	86	76	73	30 05	30 05	30 05	West	"	West		
76	82	74	72	30 08	30 10	30 10	S. W.	"	"		
79	73	71	68	30 00	29 95	29 95	"	West	N. E.		
73	82	70	65	30 01	30 05	30 05	N. E.	N. E.	"		
72	76	70	66	30 15	30 15	30 05	"	"	"		
69	69	64	61	29 96	29 92	29 92	East	"	"		
69	80	70	65	29 96	30 00	30 18	"	East	East		
72	78	70	66	30 28	30 28	30 28	"	"	West		
72	83	70	66	30 28	30 22	30 22	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.		
76	92	75	68	30 10	30 05	30 00	South	South	South		
82	92	80	72	29 96	29 96	29 94	N. W.	West	West		
78	88	82	65	29 85	29 88	29 90	"	"	"		
72	82	75	68	30 00	30 00	30 00	North	N. W.	N. W.		
75	83	73	70	30 03	30 00	29 98	S. W.	West	S. E.		
75	78	72	67	29 82	29 82	29 80	"	S. W.	S. W.		
71	80	73	66	29 92	29 95	29 95	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.		
75	78	73	69	30 06	30 06	30 00	East	"	"		
74	85	73	69	29 94	29 85	29 80	S. W.	S. W.	S. E.		
73	82	71	66	29 61	29 60	29 60	"	"	S. W.		
70	83	65	63	29 72	29 75	29 83	East	S. E.	S. E.		

KEPT AT NEW YORK HOSPITAL. LAL. 40° 42m. Lon. 74° 4m.

J U L Y .

Date.	REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.	INCHES RAIN.
1	Rain at intervals during the day.	22
2	Cloudy in the morning; clear in the afternoon.	
3	Clear.	
4	"	
5	"	
6	Hazy morning—Clear—Sultry.	50 05
7	Clear.	
8	"	
9	"	
10	"	
11	Hazy morning ; clear; lightning in evening.	
12	" " cloudy in evening.	
13	Rain in forenoon—clear in afternoon.	
14	Rain at 11 P. M.—thunder and lightning.	
15	Clear.	
16	"	
17	Shower in the morning—Cloudy afternoon.	
18	Clear.	
19	"	
20	"	
21	"	
22	"	
23	"	
24	"	
25	"	37
26	Rain—clear evening.	
27	Clear.	
28	"	
29	Hazy morn; rain; thunder and light.; very vivid.	
30	Rain in morning; thunder and lightning; clear.	35
31	Clear in the morning; rain in the evening.	12

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1852,

AUGUST.

Out-door Thermometer.				Barometer.			Wind.		
9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Lowest point at Night.	9 P. M.	3 P. M.	9 A. M.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.
66	78	70	61	29 93	29 93	29 98	East	S. E.	S. E.
67	72	64	58	30 06	30 06	30 06	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
65	72	64	61	30 02	30 06	30 06	"	"	"
75	68	66	60	29 92	29 91	29 83	South	South	South
67	76	70	65	29 79	29 80	29 82	West	"	"
72	75	70	62	29 82	29 84	29 85	East	East	East
67	77	73	73	29 87	29 88	29 88	S. W.	South	South
73	80	74	67	29 94	29 94	29 94	South	"	"
76	81	76	68	29 96	29 96	29 96	"	"	"
76	79	70	64	29 96	29 98	29 94	N. E.	"	S. E.
71	85	72	63	29 96	29 99	30 05	"	N. E.	East
67	77	74	63	30 11	30 13	30 13	West	"	North
70	81	76	65	30 14	30 14	30 13	S. W.	S. W.	South
71	80	74	64	30 10	30 05	30 02	"	"	S. W.
75	85	75	63	29 98	29 97	30 03	"	West	West
65	73	72	63	30 21	30 21	30 21	N. E.	North	South
73	72	68	59	30 21	30 20	30 13	S. W.	S. E.	"
67	79	74	65	30 12	30 07	30 03	West	S. W.	S. W.
73	84	78	68	30 06	30 03	30 02	S. W.	"	"
75	80	72	68	30 07	30 12	30 14	West	S. E.	S. E.
74	67	67	62	30 20	30 21	30 24	S. E.	East	East
70	70	68	65	30 29	30 27	30 29	"	S. E.	South
73	75	72	67	30 29	30 27	30 25	"	South	"
76	78	74	72	30 22	30 16	30 14	South	"	"
80	75	74	72	30 08	29 97	29 95	"	S. E.	S. E.
77	83	74	71	29 83	29 78	29 78	West	S. W.	"
79	76	75	68	29 79	29 79	29 82	S. W.	West	S. W.
73	72	72	58	29 91	29 90	29 80	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
62	70	70	60	29 75	29 90	30 10	North	North	North
69	78	73	62	30 08	30 08	30 11	N. W.	N. E.	"
70	78	74	62	30 14	30 10	30 10	North	North	"

AT NEW YORK HOSPITAL. LAT. 40° 42m. LON. 74° 4m.

AUGUST.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.	INCHES RAIN.
Clear.	
" rain P. M. Light shower.	
Clear.	
Rain.	
Cloudy in forenoon—rain in afternoon.	70
"	
Clear.	
"	
"	
Rain.	
"	80
"	
Clear.	
"	
"	
"	
Clear in forenoon—cloudy in afternoon.	
Cloudy.	
Clear.	
"	
Cloudy.	
"	
"	
" rain.	
"	
"	
Cloudy. Rain P. M.	1.60
	2.50

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1852,

SEPTEMBER.

<i>Out-door Thermometer.</i>				<i>Barometer.</i>			<i>Wind.</i>		
<i>9 A. M.</i>	<i>3 P. M.</i>	<i>9 P. M.</i>	<i>Lowest point at Night.</i>	<i>9 A. M.</i>	<i>3 P. M.</i>	<i>9 P. M.</i>	<i>9 A. M.</i>	<i>3 P. M.</i>	<i>9 P. M.</i>
70	82	76	67	30 08	30 05	30 02	North	West	West
75	83	75	68	30 03	30 03	30 00	S. W.	S. W.	South
82	84	70	65	29 98	29 94	29 94	"	"	North
69	77	69	60	30 07	30 08	30 12	N. W.	North	"
66	74	64	60	30 24	30 27	30 27	N. E.	S. E.	N. E.
65	72	63	59	30 27	30 27	30 27	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.
65	74	62	59	30 25	30 25	30 27	S. W.	"	"
66	79	70	65	30 25	30 35	30 25	"	"	"
72	80	72	68	30 25	30 25	30 13	West	West	"
71	75	70	66	30 04	30 04	29 94	S. W.	"	West
70	78	70	61	29 87	29 80	29 73	"	S. W.	South
72	75	64	52	29 46	29 46	29 46	"	"	S. W.
55	62	63	53	29 62	29 75	29 75	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.
53	54	55	50	30 04	30 04	30 04	S. W.	"	"
60	65	60	55	30 04	30 04	30 04	North	North	North
57	65	62	49	30 14	30 16	30 16	"	"	"
54	65	60	49	30 24	30 24	30 24	N. E.	N. E.	"
57	65	60	53	30 24	30 24	30 24	"	South	South
57	62	60	56	30 21	30 21	30 21	South	"	"
64	75	70	62	30 08	30 08	30 00	S. W.	S. W.	West
67	76	65	62	30 05	30 05	29 97	North	N. W.	N. W.
66	76	70	53	30 02	30 02	30 02	"	North	North
57	68	65	52	30 12	30 12	30 12	N. E.	South	South
57	64	60	54	30 12	30 12	30 12	North	North	N. E.
60	64	60	53	29 83	29 83	29 80	N. E.	"	North
62	65	63	50	29 65	29 65	29 70	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.
55	62	58	54	29 92	29 95	29 95	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
62	71	65	57	30 00	30 00	29 97	North	N. E.	N. E.
59	60	55	44	30 03	30 03	30 10	N. E.	"	"
52	68	52	49	30 20	30 20	30 20	.....	.....	.....

AT NEW YORK HOSPITAL. LAT. 40° 42m. LON. 74° 4m.

S E P T E M B E R .

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.	INCHES RAIN.
Clear. Clear—rain and thunder and lightning dur. n't. Clear. “ “ “ “	40
Hazy morning—Clear. Cloudy. Clear; rain at 7 P. M. Cloudy. Clear. “	65
Cloudy—rain in afternoon. Clear. “ “ “ “	13
Clear—Aurora Borealis. Clear. “	
Clear in morning; cloudy in afternoon; clear n't “	
Rain in forenoon—clear at noon—clear night. Clear. “	45
Cloudy in the morning; clear in the afternoon. Clear.	

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1852,

OCTOBER.

Out-door Thermometer.				Barometer.			Wind.		
9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Lowest point at Night.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.
55	63	60	53	30 20	30 20	30 20	N. E.	S. E.	S. E.
58	70	60	58	30 22	30 00	30 00	South	South	South
63	74	60	43	30 20	29 98	29 90	East	East	N. E.
49	74	60	43	29 73	29 98	29 90	West	"	"
49	74	60	43	29 72	29 98	29 90	"	"	"
49	74	60	43	29 73	29 98	29 90	"	"	"
49	74	60	55	29 73	29 98	29 72	"	"	"
63	74	65	63	29 90	29 90	29 90	"	West	West
68	74	68	60	29 83	29 83	29 90	South	South	South
65	68	60	58	30 00	30 00	29 93	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.
68	64	60	56	29 76	29 76	29 76	South	South	South
63	69	60	56	30 00	30 00	30 00	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.
62	69	60	56	30 03	30 00	29 97	S. W.	"	South
56	61	55	51	30 07	30 01	29 99	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
53	53	49	39	29 99	29 90	29 99	"	"	West
44	58	45	36	30 06	30 10	30 10	West	North	North
45	53	45	44	30 26	30 17	30 10	S. W.	S. W.	"
54	65	60	54	30 02	29 90	29 90	South	South	South
58	56	48	41	29 82	29 96	29 96	North	N. E.	N. E.
44	53	43	40	30 21	30 21	30 21	N. E.	"	"
44	58	50	41	30 11	30 11	29 80	"	"	"
46	58	50	45	29 81	29 95	29 85	"	"	"
49	58	52	49	29 98	29 98	30 89	North	North	North
59	66	52	45	29 98	29 98	30 00	S. W.	West	West
47	56	41	41	30 29	29 30	29 30	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
51	52	50	51	30 40	30 40	30 35	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
51	52	50	51	30 40	30 40	30 35	"	"	"
35	65	58	54	30 26	30 16	30 16	"	"	"
60	65	60	58	30 04	30 00	30 00	"	"	"
64	54	63	61	29 92	29 92	29 92	N. E.	East	East
64	64	60	54	29 79	29 79	29 79	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.

KEPT AT NEW YORK HOSPITAL. LAT. 40° 42m. LON. 74° 4m.

OCTOBER.

Date.	REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.	INCHES RAIN.
1	Fog in morning—clear during day.	
2	Clear—lunar halo.	
3	Clear in the morning; rain in the afternoon.	45
4		
5		
6		
7		
8	Cloudy—rain at 6 P. M.	05
9	Clear—rain—clear evening.	24
10	Cloudy—rain at 3 P. M.	09
11	Cloudy.	
12	Clear.	
13	Clear—light shower at 4 P. M.—clear night.	
14	Cloudy.	
15	Cloudy—rain at 3 P. M.—clear night.	05
16	Clear.	
17	Clear in morning; cloudy afternoon.	
18	Clear.	
19	Cloudy.	
20	Clear.	
21	Clear—lunar halo.	
22	Clear.	
23	"	
24	Clear—lunar halo.	
25	Clear.	
26		
27		
28		
29	Cloudy.	
30	Cloudy in forenoon—rain in afternoon.	
31	Clear—rain at 9 P. M.	

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1852,												
N O V E M B E R .												
<i>Out-door Thermometer.</i>				<i>Barometer.</i>			<i>Wind.</i>					
9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Lowest point at Night.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.
56	63	58	52	29 79	29 79	29 63	North	North	North			
59	63	56	48	29 42	29 25	29 38	N. W.	S. E.	S. E.			
52	68	50	45	29 85	29 95	30 04	West	"	"			
50	58	49	45	30 10	30 10	30 10	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.			
47	63	55	42	29 96	29 92	29 92	North	North	North			
44	46	45	43	29 96	29 86	29 75	"	N. E.	N. E.			
52	68	48	40	29 50	29 50	29 78	"	S. W.	S. W.			
45	54	48	41	29 99	29 99	30 02	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.			
44	48	44	39	30 04	29 98	30 00	"	West	West			
41	48	42	38	30 10	30 10	30 10	West	"	"			
42	52	46	42	30 26	30 20	30 20	N. W.	North	North			
50	56	45	37	29 75	29 70	29 76	South	West	West			
42	56	45	36	29 87	29 70	29 76	S. W.	"	"			
38	40	36	34	29 67	29 69	29 66	North	North	North			
38	42	41	36	29 70	29 70	29 75	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.			
39	43	39	30	29 80	29 80	29 80	North	North	North			
38	46	43	38	29 96	29 96	29 96	"	"	"			
39	39	38	36	29 84	29 89	29 96	"	"	N. E.			
39	44	38	35	30 02	30 02	30 02	"	N. E.	North			
36	42	34	30	30 08	30 02	30 20	"	North	N. E.			
32	42	34	31	30 31	30 31	30 31	N. E.	"	North			
37	44	35	30	30 37	30 37	30 10	North	N. E.	N. E.			
46	44	40	26	29 87	29 87	30 02	"	North	North			
28	39	30	27	30 17	30 10	30 10	"	"	"			
32	40	38	46	30 04	30 04	29 75	"	N. E.	N. E.			
47	55	52	48	29 70	29 52	29 49	East	N. W.	West			
48	44	37	34	30 40	29 58	29 86	West	"	"			
36	44	37	35	30 26	30 26	30 28	N. W.	West	"			
40	49	46	37	30 34	30 26	30 20	S. W.	"	"			
39	47	42	37	30 37	30 34	30 34	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.			

AT NEW YORK HOSPITAL. LAT. 40° 42m. Lon. 74° 4m.

N O V E M B E R .

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.	INCHES RAIN.
ain.	20
og in morning—rain during day.	25
lear.	
ain.	
“	
“	
og in morning—rain A. M.—clear P. M.	1
lear.	
“ in morning—rain 4 P. M.	
“	
“	
ain—night clear.	46
loudy.	
now—a light fall half-past eleven A. M.—cloudy.	
lear.	
“	
“	
ight fall of snow in morning—rain P. M.	07
loudy.	
lear.	
“	
lear A. M.—cloudy P. M.—rain 6 P. M.	
ain A. M.—cloudy during day.	80
lear.	
lear—rain half-past ten P. M.	
ain all day and night.	2.10
loudy—clear night.	
lear.	
loudy—clear 3 P. M.—cloudy evening.	
lear.	

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1852,

D E C E M B E R .

Out-door Thermometer.				Barometer.			Wind.		
9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Lowest point at Night.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.
40	52	45	37	30 27	30 26	30 26	West	N. W.	N. W.
40	55	47	40	30 34	30 29	30 29	S. W.	S. W.	West
44	46	52	48	30 26	30 16	30 10	East	N. E.	N. E.
51	56	52	48	29 73	29 61	29 65	N. E.	"	"
50	55	48	44	29 59	29 60	29 79	"	"	North
46	55	52	45	29 97	29 97	29 93	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
54	60	54	44	29 91	29 82	29 92	"	"	West
52	55	46	41	29 80	29 86	29 90	West	West	N. W.
47	54	51	48	29 95	29 90	29 86	N. E.	N. E.	North
50	53	46	39	29 90	29 89	29 88	N. W.	"	N. E.
41	38	37	35	29 51	29 46	29 60	North	North	North
37	37	34	31	29 93	29 96	30 06	West	West	West
38	42	34	32	30 03	29 92	29 93	"	"	"
34	37	33	32	30 26	30 30	30 33	"	"	"
32	39	33	31	30 34	30 26	30 41	East	East	East
35	37	33	31	30 50	30 50	30 41	"	"	"
52	50	34	28	29 60	29 45	29 46	West	S. W.	West
30	32	30	23	29 78	29 82	29 84	"	West	"
31	39	30	23	30 08	29 94	29 69	"	"	"
49	53	38	36	29 64	29 70	29 76	S. W.	S. W.	N. E.
36	32	28	19	29 85	29 94	30 14	N. E.	N. E.	North
21	30	20	25	30 43	30 50	30 53	North	North	"
30	35	30	30	30 43	30 30	30 00	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
42	50	48	45	29 95	29 82	29 77	West	West	West
45	46	42	38	30 00	29 93	29 86	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
41	45	36	34	29 78	29 82	30 00	S. W.	N. W.	N. W.
37	45	44	44	30 22	30 28	30 14	N. E.	N. E.	East
60	54	38	31	29 60	29 48	29 75	S. W.	West	N. W.
32	54	38	23	29 60	29 48	29 75	West	"	"
42	47	38	23	30 14	30 13	30 11	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
46	47	48	44	30 23	30 00	29 90	S. E.	South	South

KEPT AT NEW YORK HOSPITAL. LAT. 40° 42m. LON. 74° 4m.

D E C E M B E R .

Date.	REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.	INCHES RAIN.
1	Clear during day.	
2	Clear.	
3	Foggy morning—cloudy all day—shower at 4	
4	Rain [P.M. Rain at 11 P.M.]	1.65
5	Foggy morning—cloudy day—clear night.	
6	Clear. [rain at night.]	
7	Foggy morn.—cloudy dur. day—cloudy evening	8
8	Clear.	
9	Cloudy—drizzling rain all day—rain dur. night.	
10	“ “	8
11	Cloudy m.—cloudy night.	50
12	Clear.	
13	Cloudy—rain at 4 P. M.—clear night.	05
14	Clear.	
15	Cloudy—clear night.	
16	Cloudy—rain at 5 P. M., and during night.	
17	Rainy morn.; cloudy dur'g day; high winds night.	1.75
18	Clear; wind still blowing very strongly.	
19	Cloudy.	
20	Cloudy—rain in the evening.	
21	Rain in forenoon—cloudy all day.	10
22	Clear.	
23	Cloudy in forenoon; rain in afternoon.	
24	Rain in morning; cloudy in afternoon.	55
25	Cloudy—rain at 9 P. M.	25
26	Clear—cloudy in afternoon.	
27	Hail and rain most part of the day.	45
28	Cloudy morning—rainy afternoon—clear night.	
29	Clear.	
30	Clear—cloudy in afternoon.	
31	Foggy.	

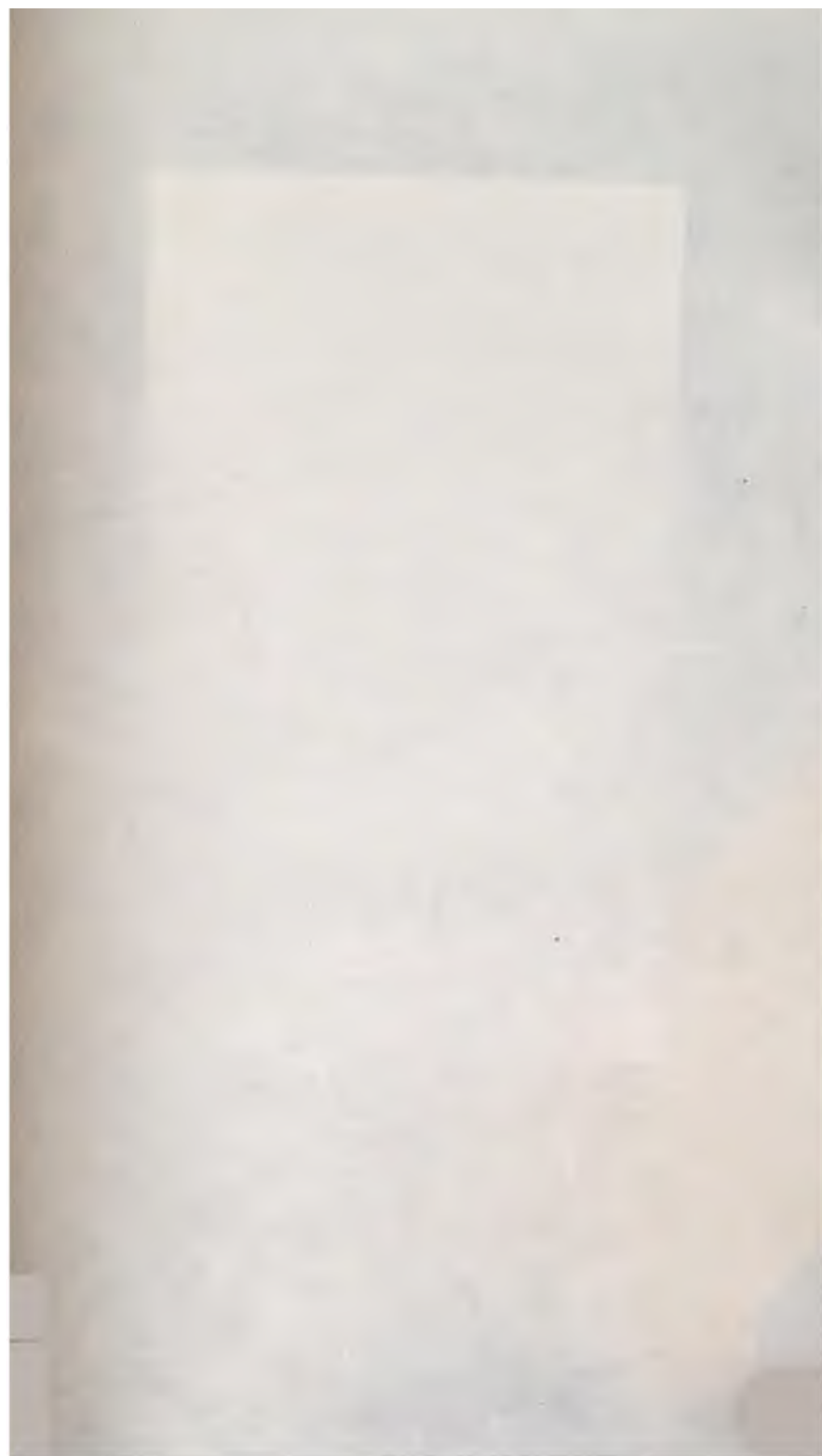
METEOROLOGICAL RECAPITULATION FOR THE YEAR 1852.

	JAN.	FEB.	M ^{CH} .	APRIL	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Greatest height of Barom.	30.39	30.60	30.54	30.01	30.30	30.27	30.28	30.29	30.37	30.40	30.37	30.50
Least "	29.15	29.12	29.25	28.80	29.66	29.50	29.60	29.75	29.46	29.30	29.35	29.51
Mean "	29.90	29.88	29.91	29.47	29.95	29.90	29.92	30.02	29.86	29.85	29.62	29.96
Greatest " Therm.	45.00	49.00	67.00	63.00	78.00	92.00	92.00	84.00	84.00	74.00	68.00	60.00
Least "	00.00	15.00	18.00	29.00	42.00	49.00	60.00	60.00	44.00	36.00	26.00	23.00
Mean "	25.00	32.00	40.00	44.00	60.00	63.00	70.00	73.00	64.00	55.00	44.00	43.00
Inches of rain and melted snow	1.00	2.11	2.65	3.15	1.67	1.58	2.21	5.60	1.63	0.88	4.88	5.46
Prevailing Wind	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	S. E.	S. W.	S. W.	South S. W.	S. W.	Nor th N.	N.E. & W.	N.E. & W.
Warmest days	1 & 20	26th	13th	29th	7 to 9	16th	21 & 22	19th	3d	8 & 9	3 & 7	7 & 18
Coldest days	20th	18-20	3d	3d	4th	10-13	2d	4th	29th	16th	23d	18-29

SUMMARY FOR 1852.

Greatest height of Barometer	INCHES.	30.60	Greatest height of Thermometer	92°
Least "	28.80	Least	"	00
Mean "	29.85	Mean	"	51





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